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See

INDEXED

CONDENSED CATALOGUE

AND

PRICE LIST

1908



INDEXED



INDEXED

Livistona Mariae. The Striking "Red Palm."
See page 3.

— SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA —
ACCLIMATIZING ASSOCIATION

ESTABLISHED 1893. INCORPORATED 1907.

SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

THIS
PRICE LIST
FOR
1910

has been appended to our descriptive Catalogue because the latter contains names of plants which we can no longer supply and omits several which we now offer.

The plants are here alphabetically arranged according to their correct botanical names. An index of common names will be found on page 43 of our descriptive catalogue.

Often patrons find it difficult to make a selection suited to their requirements from a catalogue as usually arranged. We have endeavored to overcome this. By looking for a certain figure or number, as given behind the plant-names in this list you will easily find the plants you want.



**The Key to These Letters and Figures
is On The Back of This Page**

TURN IT OVER

Prices given in this list supersede all those previously quoted. We exercise the utmost care in packing, but cannot be held responsible for goods after they have been delivered to carrier. When ordering please designate mode of shipping you prefer. Unknown correspondents please send cash with order.

Address letters and remittances to S. C. A. A., Box 1533, Santa Barbara.

Southern California Acclimatizing Association Price List 1910

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COL. I.	COLUMN II.	III.	IV	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII. Small	IX. 2 ft. or less	X. 3 ft. or less	XI. 4 ft. or less	XII. 6 ft. or less	XIII. 8 ft. or less
	ABUTILON MEGAPOTAMICUM	6 S.	III			pot		.25				
	SOUV. DE BONN	10 S.	II			pot		.25				
	ABELIA RUPESTRIS (20)	10 S.	II	3.9		pot	.25			.75		
						can						
						bal						
!	ABERIA CAFFRA (10)	10 S.		1.3.4		pot		.35				.75
						bal		.50				
!	ACACIA ACCOLA		IV			pot	.25					
	BAILEYANA	20 T.S.	IV	4.6.9		pot	.15	.25	.35			
*	CULTRIFORMIS	10 S.	IV	3.4.6.9		pot	.25					
*	CYANOPHYLLA MAGN.	18 S.T.	IV	4.6		pot		.25		.35		
						can						
	DEALBATA (14)	100 T.	IV	0.6.7		pot				.25		
						can						.35
	DECURRENS	100 T.	IV	0.4.6.7		pot	.25					
	RETINODES (14)	25 T.S.	IV	3.4.6		pot		.25	.25	.35		
*						can						.75
*	LINIFOLIA	18 T.S.	IV	4.6.9		can						.75
	LONGIFOLIA (14)	30 T.	IV	0.4.7					.25			
	MELANOXYLON (14)	100 T.	IV	0.7		pot		.25				
						can						.75
						bal						.75
*!	MOLLISSIMA (14)	100 T.	IV	0.6.7		pot				.25		
*!	OBliqua	8 S.	IV	3.4.6		pot	.35					
*!	PENNINERVIS (14)	40 T.	IV	4.6		pot		.15	.25			
*!	PRAVISSIMA	40 S.	IV	4.6		pot	.50					
*	ROSTELLIFERA	10 S.	IV	4.6		pot				.25		
*	SUAEOLENS	6 S.	IV	4.6		pot	.50					
	VERTICILLATA	15 T.S.	IV	4.6.9		pot		.25	.35	.50		
	ACANTHUS SPINOSUS (36)	4 H.	I	2.10.12		pot	.25					
	ACHANIA MALVAVISCUS (20)	12 S.	III	6		pot		.25				
x	ACHYRANTHES VERSCHAFFELTI (6)	6 H.	III	12		pot	.10					
!	ACOKANTHERA SPECTABILIS (20)	10 S.	I	4.11		pot	.25	.50				
x	ADIANTUM ROENBECKI	2 F.		8		pot	.50					
!	AGATHIS ORIENTALIS (14)	120 T.		0.7		pot	1.00					
!	AGATHAEA COELESTES (36)	2 H.	V	9.12		pot	.25					
*!	ALEURITES CORDATA	20 T.		0.2		pot	.50					
x	ALSOHYLLA AUSTRALIS	12 F.		2.10		pot	.50				2.50	
	ALOE CILIARIS (30)	10 H.Cl.	III	2.4.8		pot	.25					
x	ALPINIA NUTANS (7-10)	8 H.	I	2		pot		.50				
d	AMPELOPSIS VEITCHI (30)	50 Cl.				pot	.25					
x	ELEGANS	10 Cl.				pot	.25					
d	ANISACANTHUS WRIGHTII (20)	4 S.	VII	4.6		pot	.25					
	ANONA CHERIMOLIA (11)	20 T.S.		1.2.11		pot	.25	.35	.50			
x	ARALIA JAPONICA (9)	8 S.	I	2.8.10		bal						.75
x						pot	.50					
x	PAPYRIFERA (9)	15 T.S.	I	2		bal	.50	.75				
	ARBUTUS UNEDO (11)	20 T.S.	I	1.4.6		pot	.25					
	ARAUCARIA EXCELSA (14)	150 T.		7		pot	.25					
	ARUNDINARIA FALCONERI (4)	15 B.		2.3		pot	.50					
	SIMONI (5)	20 B.		2		bal						
	JAPONICA (4)	12 B.		2		bal						
!	ASPARAGUS DECUMBENS (30)	Cr.		8.10		pot		.50				
!	RACEMOSUS (31)	10 Cl.		8.10		pot		.50				
!	COMORENSIS (30)	20 Cl.		10		bal				.50		
!	PLUMOSUS (31)	20 Cl.		8.10		pot	.25					
!						bal						
!	SCANDENS DEFLEXUS	Cr.		8.10		pot	.50					
!	SPRENGERI (31)	8 Cr.	I	6.8.10		pot	.10	.25				
!						bas						
!	VIRGATUS (31)	6 H.				pot	.25					
!	ASPIDISTRA LURIDA (7)	3 H.		8.10		pot		.50				
!	ATRIPLEX BREWERI (21)	10 S.		3.4.5		pot	.5					
!	AZARA MICROPHYLLA	12 S.				pot		.25				
	BAMBUSA STRIATA	12 B.		2		bal						
	VULGARIS (5)	60 B.		2		bal						
						2.50						

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KEY TO LETTERS AND FIGURES AS USED IN PRICE LIST

COLUMN I.

D—Indicates that plants are deciduous; drop their leaves in the fall.
*—Indicates that plants were first offered in Southern California by this firm.
x—Indicates that plants require a practically frostless situation.
!—Indicates that plants are rare or scarce; often that we have the only stock on the coast.

COLUMN II.

The botanical names alphabetically arranged and page of catalogue where description can be found. For common names see page 43 of the descriptive catalogue.

COLUMN III.

Gives the extreme height to which we know the plant to have grown; by judicious culture and pruning they can always be kept lower, often grown taller.

COLUMN IV.

T—Tree
S—Shrub
Cl—Climber
Cr—Creeper
B—Bamboo
P—Palm
F—Fern
H—Herbaceous
This column is inserted to facilitate the selection of plants according to their habits of growth. If you are looking for trees run your finger along this column for T's, if for shrubs, look for S's, and so on. Sometimes you will find two habits of growth indicated, which will mean that the plant can be made to assume either. Several when allowed plenty of room will branch into a tall shrub, while if crowded and pruned up will develop into a small tree. Some vines when left without support will form a pretty shrub, inwhich case we give Cl. and S.

COLUMN V.

I—White
II—Pink and shades...
III—Red and shades...
IV—Yellow and shades...
V—Blue and shades...
VI—Lavender
VII—Orange.....
For use in selection of plants according to color. In nearly all cases the color of the flower is referred to, but sometimes that of the foliage. If no figure is given plant is cultivated for other considerations than color.

COLUMN VI—Useful for:

0—Timber or bark....
1—Edible fruits....
2—Tropical appearance.
3—Hedges
4—Dry places.....
5—Seacoast
6—Requiring little care
7—Streets and avenues.
8—House plants
9—Sunny places
10—Shady places
11—Fragrance
12—Borders
We expect this column to be of great help to our customers in making their selections. If you wish tropical fruits, look for the figure 1; if you have a place near the beach, look for 5; for tropical foliage find 2; if plants cannot be given much attention after they are started, look for figure 6 in this column. In most cases several figures will be found referring to one plant, indicating its usefulness for either purpose. If neither 9 or 10 are mentioned, plant will thrive in either sun or shade. All plants listed are ornamental, either for foliage or flower, but those indicated by the respective figures are particularly useful for the reason given.

COLUMN VII.

Indicates whether plants are in pots, tubs, boxes, cans, or balled from the ground and sacked.

COLUMN VIII—Gives prices for small plants 1 foot or less in height.

" IX—Gives prices for plants 2 feet or less.
" X—Gives prices for plants 3 feet or less.
" XI—Gives prices for plants 4 feet or less.
" XII—Gives prices for plants 6 feet or less.
" XIII—Gives prices for plants 8 feet or less.

A high price in proportion to the height of the plant is explained either by its scarcity or by its development in breadth as well as in height.

Southern California Acclimatizing Association Price List 1910

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COL. I.	COLUMN II.	III.	IV	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII. Small	IX. 2 ft. or less	X. 3 ft. or less	XI. 4 ft. or less	XII. 6 ft. or less	XIII. 8 ft. or less
*!x	BAUHINIA VARIEGATA (21)	20 T. S.	III	2		pot	1.00					
*!x	TOMENTOSA (21)	8 S.	IV	2		pot	.50					
*!dx	GRANDIFLORA (21)	20 T.	I	2		pot		1.00				
*!	FORFICATA (21)	8 S.	III	2		can						
*!	CANDICANS (21)	8 S.	I	2		pot		1.00				
BEGONIA ERFORDI (36)	1 H.	II	12			bal	.10					
FLORIBUNDA (36)	3 H.	II	10			bal	.10					
ODORATA ALBA (36)	4 H.	II	10			pot	.25					
RUBELLI (36)	6 H.		8.10			can		.50				
REX (36)	3 H.		8.10			pot	.50					
VESUVE (36)	2 H.	III	9			bal	.25					
TREE (36)	6 H.	II	8.10			pot	.25	.50	.75			
BERBERIS DARWINI	4 S.	IV	3			pot	.25					
* BIGNONIA SPECIOSA (31)	20 Cl. S.		VI			pot	.25					
TWEEDIANA (31)	40 Cl.		IV			pot	.25					
VENUSTA (31)	20 Cl.		IV			pot	.25					
BILLBERGIA SPECIOSA	2 H.	V	8			pot	.25					
BOUGAINVILLEA BRAZILIENSIS	Cl.	III	2			pot	.25					
*!x LATERITIA (31)	20 Cl.	III	2			pot		3.00				
*! BRAHEA DULCIS (1)	20 P.		2			pot	1.00					
*! CALCAREA (1)	12 P.		2			pot	1.00					
*! BRUNFELSIA AMERICANA	S.	I	10			pot		.50				
BUDDLEIA GLOBOSA	10 S.	IV				can						.75
MADAGASCARIENSIS (31)	20 Cl. S.	IV	2.4.6			pot	.25					
* VARIABILIS	8 S.	VI	4.6			pot	.25					
BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS	8 S.		12			pot	.5					
VARIEGATUS	8 S.	I	12			bal	.10					
* CAESALPINIA ECHINATA (21)	20 T.	IV	1.4.6.7			pot		.25				
CALLIANDRA PORTORICENSIS (21)	10 S.	I	4.11			bal						.75
CALLISTEMON RIGIDUS (22)	8 S.	III	4.5.6			pot		.35				
						can						.75
*! CALOTHAMNUS QUADRIFIDUS	8 S.	III	4.6			pot	.50					
! CANTUA BUXIFOLIA (22)	10 S.	III				pot	.35					1.50
* CAPPARIS SPINOSA (31)	3 H. Cr.	I	1			pot	.25					
*! CARICA QUERCIFOLIA (11)	12 T.		1.2			pot		.50				
! PAPAYA	12 T.		1.2			pot	.25					
! CARISSA GRANDIFLORA (22)	8 S.	I	1.4			pot	.25					
CARNATION	1 H.					bal	.25					
! CARUMBIAU POPULIFOLIUM	60 T.					pot		.50				
CASIMIROA EDULIS (11)	40 T.		1			pot	.25					
CASSIA SPLENDIDA	10 S.	IV	4.6			pot	.25					
! ARTEMISIOIDES (22)	8 S.	IV				pot	.25					
! CASTANOSPERMUM AUSTRALE	25 T.	III	2.7			pot		1.00				
! CASUARINA GLAUCA	40 T.		0.5.7			pot	.25					
QUADRIVALVIS (15)	50 T.		0.5.6			can						.25
STRICTA (15)	50 T.		0.5.7			pot	.25					.75
						bal						.35
CEANOOTHUS THYRSIFLORUS	12 S.	V	4.6			can						.75
*! CECROPIA PELTATA (8)	40 T.		2.7			pot		.50				
*! PALMATA (8)	40 T.		2.7			pot	.50					
*! CEDRUS DEODARA (15)	200 T.		0.7			bal						2.50
*!d CEDRELA FISSILIS (15)	100 T.		0			pot	.50					
CENTAUREA CANDIDIDISSIMA (8)	2 H.	I	12			pot	.15					
CERATONIA SILIQUA (11)	30 T. S.		1.2.4.7			pot	.25	.50				
						can						1.00
CEREUS PECTEN-ABORIGINUS	H.					pot	.25					
*! CEROXYLON ANDICOLA	50 P.		7			pot	5.00					
CESTRUM AURANTIACUM (22)	12 S.	IV	11.3			pot	.25					
						can						.75
FASCICULATUM (22)	8 S.		3			pot						.25
						can						.75
LAURIFOLIUM (22)	8 S.	I	11			bal						.75
NOCTURNUM	8 S.					pot		.50				
						pot		.25				
						can		.35				

Southern California Acclimatizing Association Price List 1910

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COL. I.	COLUMN II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII. small	IX. 2 ft. or less	X. 3 ft. or less	XI. 4 ft. or less	XII. 6 ft. or less	XIII. 8 ft. or less
	CHAENOSTOMA HISPIDUM (22)	2 H.	I	8.12	pot	.10						
*!	CHAMAEDORA ELATIOR (1)	10 P.		2.8.10	pot	2.00						
	CHAMAEROPS EXCELSA (4)	20 P.		2.5.6.7	bal		.50					10.
	CHOISYA TERNATA (22)	6 S.	I	3	tub							
					pot	.35						
	CINNAMOMUM CAMPHORA (15)	60 T.S.		0.3.7	can			1.00				
!	CISSUS RHOMBIFOLIUS (31)	10 CL.C ₁			can			.50	1.00	2.00		
	CLEMATIS MONTANA	20 CL.	I		pot	.25						
	COCOS CAMPESTRIS (1)	15 P.			pot	1.00						
	FLEXUOSUS (2)	100 P.		7	pot		.35					
	ERIOSPATHA (1)	20 P.		1.2	bal	2.00						
	PLUMOSA (2)	100 P.		2.7	bal			2.00	4.00	6.00		
*!	COMAROSTAPHYLIS DIVERSIFOLIA (23)	20 T.S.		4	can		1.00	3.00				
	CONVOLVULUS MAURITIANICUS (32)	Cr.	V	12	pot	.25						
	COPROSMA BAUERIANA (23)	10 S.		3.5	pot	.25						
*	CORONILLA VIMINALIS (23)	3 S.	II		bal			.50				
	CORYNOCARPUS LAEVIGATUS	20 T.S.			pot	.25						
	CRATAEGUS PYRACANTHA (23)	8 S.	III	4.3	pot	.50						
	CRYPTOMERIA ELEGANS (15)	20 S.			pot	.25						
	CUPHEA MICROPETALA (37)	3 S.	III	12	pot	.50						
	CUPRESSUS ARIZONICA (15)	70 T.		0.4.7	pot	.25						
	SEMPERVIRENS (15)	100 T.		4.7	pot		.50					1.00
	FUNEBRIS (15)	60 T.			bal		.50					.75
	GUADELUPENSIS	50 T		0.4.7	bal			.25				1.00
					pot							
	MACROCARPA (15)	100 T.S.		0.3.5	flat	.2						
					can			.25				
	CYCAS REVOLUTA (4)	6		2.8.10	tub			1.00				
d	CYPHOMANDRA BETACEA (12)	12 S.	VII	1.6	pot	.25						
d	CYTISUS LABURNUM	15 T.	IV		can							.75
d	DAHLIA ARBOREA (37)	12 H.	II	2.6	pct		.50					
	DASYLIRION QUADRANGULARE (8)	6 H.		2.4.5	pct	.25						
	DATURA SANGUINEA (23)	10 S.	III	2	can							.75
	SAUVOLENS (23)	10 S.	I	2.6	pot	.25						
*!	DAUBENTONIA TRIPETI	6 S.			pot	.75						
	DENDROCALAMUS LATIFLORUS (5)	80 B.		2	pot			1.00				
*!d	STRICTUS (5)	100 B.		0.2	bal			2.00				10.
*!	DIOCLEA GLYCINOIDES (32)	12 CL.	III		pot	1.00						
	DIOSMA FRAGRANS (23)	10 S.	I		pct	.50						
					bal			1.00				
	DOLICHOS LIGNOSUS ALBUS (32)	12 CL.	I	6	can							
*!	DOMBEYA NATALENSIS (16)	30 T.	I		pot	.25						
*!	PUNCTATA (16)	20 T.S.	II		pot	.75						
*!	SPECTABILIS (16)	20 T.S.	II		pot	.50						1.50
					can							
	DRACAENA AUSTRALIS (8)	25 T.		2.5.7.8	tub							1.25
	DRACO (8)	30 T.		2.6	pot	.50						
	DURANTA PLUMIERI (24)	10 S.	V	3.6	pot	.25	.35					
!	ALBA	10 S.	I	3.6	can			.75				
!	VARIEG.	10 S.	V	3.6	bal		.50					
					pot	.25	.35					
	ERICA MEDITERRANEA (24)	8 S.	II		can		.75					
	ERIOBOTRYA JAPONICA (12)	20 T.	I		bal							.75
					pot							.75
!	ERYTHEA BRANDEGEI (2)	100 P.		7.2	can							
*!	ERYTHRINA CAFFRA (16)	70 T.	III	2	pot	1.00						
	ESCALLONIA ORGANENSIS (24)	12 S.	II	3.6	pot	.50						
					bal							
	RUBRA (24)	8 S.	III	3.6	pot	.25	.35					
					bal	.35	.50	.75				

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COL. I.	COLUMN II.	III.	IV	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII. Small	IX. 2 ft. or less	X. 3 ft. or less	XI. 4 ft. or less	XII. 6 ft. or less	XIII. 8 ft. or less
	VIRGATA (24)	15 S.	I	3.6		pot	.25		.50			
						can			.75			
						bal			.75			
	EUCALYPTUS ACMENOIDES	80 T.		0.5		pot	.25					
	AMYGDALINA	400 T.		0.5		pot	.25					
	BOSISTOANA	80 T.		0.5		pot	.25					
	BOTRYOIDES (16)	150 T.		0.5		can		.25				
	CITRIODORA (16)	200 T.		0.5		flat	.2					
	CORNUTA (16)	80 T.		0.5.7		pot	.25					
	LEHMANNI	20 T.S.		3.5.7		can		.25				
	CORYMBOSA (16)	100 T.		0.5.7		pot		.25				
	CORYNOCALYX (16)	100 T.				can			.25			
	CREBRA	100 T.		0		pot	.25					
	DEANEI					pot	.25					
	BICOLOR					pot	.25					
	DIVERSICOLOR (16)	400 T.		0.5.7		can		.25				
*	ERYTHRONEEMA					pot	.50					
	FICIFOLIA (16)	25 T.S.	III			pot	.25					
	GLOBULUS (16)	300 T.		0.5		pot	.25					
						flat		.01				
	HAEMOSTOMA	80 T.				pot	.25					
	LEUCOXYLON (16)	100 T.		0		pot	.25					
	MACULATA	60 T.		0		pot	.25					
	MARGINATA	100 T.		0		pot	.25					
	NEMIPHLOIA					pot	.25					
	OBLIQUA	300 T.		0.5		pot	.25					
	PANICULATA	50 T.		0		pot	.25					
	PILULARIS	300 T.		0		pot	.25					
	POLYANTHEMA	250 T.		0		pot	.25					
	PULVERULENTA					pot	.25					
	RESINIFERA	100 T.		0.5		pot	.25					
	RISDONI (16)	20 T.S.		5		pot		.50				
	ROSTRATA (16)	100 T.		0		flat	.01					
	RUDIS	80 T.		0		can	.25					
	SALIGNA (16)	200 T.		0		pot	.25					
	SIDEROPHLOIA	100 T.		0.5		pot	.25					
	TERETICORNIS	100 T.		0		pot	.25					
	VIMINALIS (16)	300 T.		0		pot	.25					
	EUGENIA MICHELI	12 S.	III	1.3		pot	.25					
	MYRTIFOLIA (17)	80 T.S.	I	1.3.7		pot		.25				
						can		.75				
						bal		.75				
	PITANGA (12)	15 S.	I	1.2		pot	.50					
	UGNI	10 S.	I	3		can	.75					
	EUONYMUS PULCHELLUS (24)	10 S.		3		pot		.50				
	AUREA VAR. (24)	10 S.	I	3		pot	.10					
						pot	.25					
	JAPONICUS (24)	10 S.		3		bal		.50				
	EUPATORIUM GRANDIFLORUM	3 H.	I			pot		.25				
	RIPARIUM (24)	4 H.	I			pot			.25			
d	EUPHORBIA PULCHERRIMA (24)	15 S.	III	2		pot	.25	.35				
						root						
	SPLENDENS (24)	6 S.	III	2.3.5.8		pot	.25					
	FABIANA IMBRICATA (24)	8 S.	I			bal		.50				
	FATSIA MOSERI (9)	8 S.	I	2.8.10		pot	.25	.50				
*	FEIJOA SELLOWIANA (12)	15 S.	I	1		can		.75				
	FICUS RUBIGINOSA (17)	100 T.				pot						
*	QUERCIFOLIA (32)	10 C1.				pot		1.00				
	INDICA	100 T.		2		pot			.75			
*	MACROPHYLLA (17)	100 T.		2		pot		.50				
*	NEMORALIS (17)	20 T.S.				pot			1.00			
*	PRINCEPS (17)	60 T.		2		pot						
*	PSEUDO-CARICA (12)	20 T.S.		1.2		pot	.25					
*	RELIGIOSA (17)	100 T.				can						
						pot	.75					

Southern California Acclimatizing Association Price List 1910

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COL. I.	COLUMN II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII. small	IX. 2 ft. or less	X. 3 ft. or less	XI. 4 ft. or less	XII. 6 ft. or less	XIII. 8 ft. or less
	STIPULATA (32)	20	Cl.				pot	.25				
*!x	FOURCROYA GIGANTEA VARIEG.	20	H.	I	2		pot	2.50				
	FUCHSIA ARBOREA	12	S.	III	3.6							
	CORYMBIFLORA (24)	10	S.	III	2		bal		.50			
	RICARTONI	10	S.	III	3		pot		.25			
	GARDEN VARIETIES	10	S.Cl.	III	3		pot	.25				
*!	GALPHIMIA BRASILIENSIS (25)		S.	II			pot	.50				
	GNAPHALIUM LANATUM (9)		5 H.Cr.	I	12		pot	.25				
*!	GENISTA AETHNENSIS (25)	18	S.T.	IV			pot	.50				
	ANDREANA	8	S.	IV			pot	.50				
	CANARIENSIS (25)	15	S.	IV	3		pot	.25				
*!	MONOSPERMA (25)	15	S.	I			pot	.25	.35			
	GERBERA JAMESONI (38)	3	H.	III			pot	.25				
	GERANIUM "WHITE IVY"	10	Cl.Cr.				can	.50				
	JOHN FORBES	8	H.	III			flat	.10				
	MAD. SALLEROLI	1		I	12		pot	.10				
	GREVILLEA ROBUSTA (17)	80	T.	IV	7.8		flat	.10				
	THELEMANNI	10	S.	III	3		pot	.25				
*!	HAKEA CARINATA		S		4.6		pot	.50				
	ELLIPTICA (25)	20	S.T.	I	4.5.6		pot		.25			
	PECTINATA (25)	20	S.T.	I	4.5.6		pot		.25			
	SALIGNA	18	S.	I	4.5.6		can					
	HARDENBERGIA MONOPHYLLA (25)						pot	.25				
	ALBA	6	S.	I			pot		.25			
	BLUE	6	S.	V			pot		.25			
*!	HARPEPHYLLUM (12)	60	T.		7		pot		1.00			
	HEDERA HELIX (32)	50	Cl.Cr.				pot	.5				
*!	HEDYCHIUM CARNEUM (38)	8	H.	IV	2		bal					
	HELIOTROPE DARK	5	S.	V			pot	.25				
	LIGHT	5	S.	V			pot	.25				
	HETEROMELES ARBUTIFOLIA (25)	15	S.	III			bal	.50				
	HIBISCUS ROSA-SINENSIS (double) (25)	12	S.	III	3.9		pot	.25				
	" " (single)	12	S.	III	3.9		bal		1.00			
	" " (Peachblow)	12	S.	II	3.9		pot	.25				
	MUTABILIS	18	S.T.	II			pot		.25			
	HYDRANGEA "OTASKA" (26)	6	S.	II			pot	.25				
	HYMENOSPORUM FLAVUM (17)	50	T.	IV	11		can		.75			
	HYPERICUM FLORIBUNDUM (26)	8	S.	IV			bal		.50			
	IOCHROMA LANCEOLATA (26)	12	S.	V			pot		.25			
!	ISOPOGON PETIOLATUS	5	S.	II			pot		.25			
!	ANETHIFOLIUS	4	S.	II			pot		.25			
	JACARANDA OVALIFOLIA (17)	40	T.	V	7		pot	.15	.25			
	JACOBINIA MAGNIFICA (26)	8	S.	III	2		can		.50			
	JASMINUM GRACILLIMUM (26)	15	Cl.	I			bal		.25			
	GRANDIFLORUM (26)	15	Cl.	I			pot		.25			
	NUDIFLORA	12	S.	IV			pot		.25			
	REVOLUTUM	12	S.	IV			pot		.25			
	AZORICUM	12	Cl.	I			can		.35			
	LIGUSTRIFOLIUM	12	Cl.S.	I			pot		.25			
							can		.75			

Southern California Acclimatizing Association Price List 1910

COL. I.	COLUMN II.	III.	IV	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII. Small	IX. 2 ft. or less	X. 3 ft. or less	XI. 4 ft. or less	XII. 6 ft. or less	XIII. 8 ft. or less
*!	JUANIA AUSTRALIS	P.		2		pot	5.00					
	JUBAEA SPECTABILIS (2)	20 P.		2		can	1.00					
	JUNIPERUS PROSTRATA VAR.	4 S.				pot	.25					
	JUSTICEA CARNEA (26)	12 S.CI.	II			pot	.25					
	KENTIA BELMOREANA (2)	20 P.		8		pot	.50	.50	1.00			
	FOSTERIANA (2)	20 P.		8		pot	.50	1.50		6.50		
!d	KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA	25 T.	IV	7		pot	.25					
d	LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA (26)	15 S.T.	II			pot	.25					
	LAGUNARIA PATERSONI (26)	30 T.S.	II	7		bal		.50				
*!	LANTANA LILACINA (26)	8 S.	V			pot		.25	.50			
	ORANGE DWARF	4 S.	VII	12.3		pot	.10		.25			
	WHITE DWARF	4 S.	I	12.3		can		.50				
	WHITE	10 S.	I	6.3		pot		.25				
	ORANGE	10 S.	VII	6.3		pot	.25					
	LANTANA SELLOWIANA	15 Cl.Cr.	VI			can		.50				
	LAURUS NOBILIS (26)	15 T.S.				pot		.25	.50	.75		
	TINUS (30)	10 S.	I			can			.75			
						tub		1.00				
	LEMON "EUREKA"			1		bal		.50				
	LEONOTUS LEONURUS (26)	10 S.	VII			can			1.75			
	LEPTOSPERMUM (27)	15 S.	I	6		pot		.25				
	LIBONIA FLORIBUNDA (27)	6 S.	IV	12		can		.25				
	LIGUSTRUM LUCIDUM (17)	30 T.S.	I	3.7		pot		.25				
	AUREA VARIEG.	10 S.		3		bal		.50				
	JAPONICUM	15 S.	I	3		bal						
	LIME "MEXICAN"	S.T.	I	3.1.6		can						
	LINUM FLAVUM	S.	IV			pot		.25				
	MONOGYNUM					pot		.25				
d	LIPPIA CITRIODORA	10 S.	VI	11		pot		.25				
	LIPPIA REPENS (40)	Cr.				sod						
	per sq. ft., 25c											
	URTICOIDES (27)					pot		.35				
	LIVISTONA AUSTRALIS (2)	25 P.		2.7.8		pot		.50				
	SINENSIS (2)	12 P.		8		pot		.25				
*!	MARIAE (3)	P.	III			can		.50				
	LOESELIA COCCINEA (27)	5 S.	III			bal		.50				
	LONICERA HALLEANA (33)	15 Cl.	IV	11		pot		.25				
						can		.50				
	LOTUS PELIORYNCHUS (33)	Cr.	III			bal		.50				
	LYCUM CESTROIDES					pot		.10				
	LYONOTHAMNUS FLORIBUNDUS (18)	30 T.	I	7		pot		.25				
						pot		1.00				
	MACADAMIA TERNIFOLIA	20 T.		1.2		pot		.25				
	MACKAYA BELLA (27)	10 S.	VI	10		pot		.25	.50			
	MAHERNIA ODORATA	3 Cr.	IV	12		pot		.25				
	MAHONIA AQUIFOLIA	8 S.	IV			pot		.25				
	MALUS BACCATA	12 S.T.	II			pot		.25				
	MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA (18)	50 T.	I	2.7		pot		.25				
						can						
						box						
						bal						
	MARGUERITE "WHITE"	4 H.	I	12		pot		.25				
	"YELLOW"	6 H.	IV	12		pot		.25				
	MEDICAGO ARBOREA (27)	8 S.	IV	5		pot		.25				
	MELALEUCA ALBA (27)	15 S.T.	I	4.5		pot		.25				
	ARMILLARIS	6 S.		4.5		pot		.25				
	DECUSSATA	10 S.	VI	5		pot		.25				
	GENISTICIFOLIA	6 S.	III	4.5		pot		.50				

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	HYPERICIFOLIA	20	S.T.	III	4.5	pot	.25					
	LEUCADENDRON	40	T.	I	5.7	pot	.75	.50				
	WILSONI		S.			bal		.50				
	MELIANTHUS MAJOR (27)	6	H.		6.2	pot		.25				
	METROSIDEROS TOMENTOSA (18)	20	T.S.	III	4.7	pot	.25					
	MIMOSA SENSITIVA	6	S.	IV	4	pot		.25				
	MIRASOLIA DIVERSIFOLIA (27)	15	H.	IV	5	can		.25				
	MYOPORUM ACUMINATUM	15	S.T.		5	pot				25		
	LAETUM (18)	20	S.T.		5.6	pot	.25					.75
	SANDWICENSE	25	T.		5	can						
*!	MYRSINE LESSERTIANA (18)	50	T.			pot	.50					
	MYRTUS COMMUNIS (27)	12	S.	I	3	pot		.35				
	MICROPHYLLA NANA	2	S.	I	12	pot	.10					
	MUHLENBECKIA PLATYCLADA (27)	15	S.		6.8.5	can				.75		
	MUSA ENSETE (9)	15	H.		2	pot				.50		
	NIEREMBERGIA GRACILIS	2	H.	I		pot	.25	.35				
	NEPHROLEPIS BOSTONIENSIS	4	F.		8.10	pot		1.00				
	ELEGANTISSIMA	2	F.		8.10	pot	.35					
	NERIUM OLEANDER	10	S.	II		pot		.25				
	OLEA CHRYSOPHYLLA (27)	10	S.			bal				.50		
	ONYCHIUM JAPONICUM		F.		10	pot	.25			.50		
	OPHIOPOGON JAPONICUM (40)	2	H.	V	12	o.g.	.10					1.50
	ORANGE "THOMPSONS IMPR."					can						
*!	PACHYSTIGMA MYRSINITES (27)	15	S.			pot		.50				.75
	PANICUM EXCURRENS (9)	6	H.		2	can						
	PAPYRUS ANTIQUORUM (9)	10	H.		2	pot	.10					
	PARKINSONIA ACULEATA (18)	15	S.	IV	4.6	c'mp		.50				
!	PARATROPIA STELTZNERIANA (9)	20	S.T.		2.5.8	pot		.50			2.00	
	PASSIFLORA EDULIS (13-33)	20	Cl.	VI	1	pot		.25				
*!	LAURIFOLIA	15	Cl.	III	1.2	pot		.50				
	MANICATA	15	Cl.	III	2	pot		.25				
	PERSEA GRATISSIMA (13)	30	T.		1	pot	.75	1.00				
	INDICA (18)	30	T.S.			pot		.25				.75
	PHOENIX CANARIENSIS (3)	70	P.		2.5.8	can						
						box		.50	2.00		2.50	5.00
						bal						
						tub						
						can						
						box						
x	RECLINATA (3)	40	P.		5.7.8	bal		.50				
	RUPICOLA (3)	12	P.		2	can		2.00				
	ZEYLANICA (3)	10	P.		2.8	can		2.00				
	PHORMIUM TENAX (13)	8	H.		2	pot	.25					
	PHYLLOSTACHYS AUREA (5)	12	B.		2.5	can				1.00		
						bal						
						tub						
						can						
	NIGRA	10	B.			bal					1.00	
	QUILIO?	20	B.		2	bal					1.00	
	VIRIDI-GLAUCESCENS	20	B.			bal					1.00	
	PILEA MUSCOSA		H.		8.10	pot	.25					
	PINUS CANARIENSIS (18)	60	T.		5	bal			.75			
						can						
	EDULIS	50	T.		1	bal		.50				
	GERARDIANA					can		.25				
	HALEPENSIS	100	T.		5	bal				1.50		
	IN SIGNIS	150	T.		5	pot		.25				
						can						
	LONGIFOLIUS	100	T.		0	bal		.50				
	PINEA	100	T.		5	can		.75				
	TORREYANA	50	T.		5	bal		.50	1.00			
						pot		.25				

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	PIPER NIGRUM (13)	10	C1.		1		pot	.25				
d	PIRCUNIA DIOICA	30	T.				pot	.25				.75
	PISTACHIO FROM N. CHINA	20	T.				can					
	PITHECOCTINEUM (33)						pot	.25				
	BUCCINATORIUM	60	C1.	III			pot		.50			
	CLEMATIDINUM	40	C1.	I			pot	.25		.50		
	CYNANCHOIDES			C1.			pot	.25				
	MURICATUM	30	C1.	IV			pot		.25			
	PITTOSPORUM CRASSIFOLIUM (19)	18	S.		3		can				.75	
*							bal					.75
*	HETEROPHYLLUM (28)	8	S.Cr.	I			pot	.25				
	UNDULATUM (19)	30	S.T.	I	7.11		bal	.35	.35	.50	1.00	1.50
							box					5.00
	TOBIRA (28)	15	S.	I	11.5		can			.75		
	NIGRICANS	18	S.				pot	.25				
	EUGENOIDES (19)	30	T.S.	I	3.7		box			.75		
!							pot	.25				
!	PHYLLIRAEAOIDES (28)	20	T.	IV			can					
							bal					
	RHOMBIFOLIUM (19)	20	S.T.	IV	3.7		pot	.25	.35			
							bal		.50			
	TOBIRA VAR.	18	S.	I	3		pot	.25				
							bal	.50				
	VIRIDIFLORUM	20	S.T.				pot					.50
	PLUMBAGO CAPENSIS (33)	10	S.	V	5.6		pot	.25				
							can					
	ALBA	10	S.	I	6							.25
*	LARPENTAE	2	H.	V	12		pot	.25				
*	POLYGALA APOPETALA			S.			pot	.25				
	MYRTIFOLIA (28)	10	S.	II			pot	.25	.35			1.75
	POMELO "MARSH SEEDLESS"						can					
d	PRUNUS OCCIDENTALIS (19)	20	S.T.	I	3.5		pot	.25				
	PUDDUM	25	T.	II			pot					
*	PSIDIUM ARACA (13)	12	S.		1		pot					
	GUAVA	10	S.		1		can					
							pot					
	LUCIDUM	10	S.		1.3		bal					
	PTERIS ADIANTOIDES	3	F.				o.g	.15				
	ALBO-LINEATA	3	F.		8		o.g	.15				
	ARGYREA	3	F.				pot	.25				
	FLABELLATA	3	F.				o.g	.15				
	SERRULATA	3	F.				o.g	.15				
	CRISTATA	3	F.				pot	.25				
	TREMULA	4	F.		8		o.g	.15				
	PUNICA GRANATUM	12	S.	I	3		pot	.25				
	QUERCUS AGRICOLA (19)	50	T.				pot	.25				
	CHRYSOLEPIS	50	T.				pot		.25			
	SUBER	50	T.		1		pot	.25				
	RAPHIOLEPIS JAPONICA (28)	8	S.	I	3		pot	.25				
							bal	.25				
	INDICA	8	S.	II	3		pot	.25				
	RHODORHIZA FLORIDA (28)	5	S.	III			pot					
	ROPHALOSTYLIS BAUERI (3)	15	P.		2.8		can					
	SAPIDA (3)	15	P.		2		can					
*	ROSA GIGANTEA (34)	60	C1.	I			pot	1.00				
	ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS (28)	8	S.	VI			pot	.25				
	RHUS INTEGRIFOLIUS (19)	15	S.		5.6		pot	.25				
	RUSSELIA JUNCEA (34)	4	H.	III			pot	.25				
	SABAL HAVANENSIS (4)	25	P.		2		pot	1.00				
	PALMETTO	20	P.		2.7		can				2.00	
	SALVIA COCCINEA	4	H.	III	12		pot					.25
	SANTOLINA INCANA (41)	3	H.	IV	12		pot	.10				
	SAXIFRAGA SARMENTOSA			Cr.			pot	.10				

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	SCHINUS MOLLE (19)	40 T.		7		pot		.15	.25			
*!	LONGIFOLIUS	50 T.				can		.25	.75			
	THEREBINTHIFOLIUS	40 T.		7		can			.75			
*!	SCHOTIA LATIFOLIA	10 S.	III			can			.50			
	BRACHYPETALA (29)	15 S.T.	III			pot	1.00					
	SEAFORTHIA ELEGANS	50 P.	III	2 7 8		pot	1.00					
	SENECIO GRANDIFLORA	12 S.	IV	2		bal			1.00			
	SEQUOIA SEMPERVIRENS (19)	100 T.				pot	.25					
	SOLANUM CAPSICASTRUM (29)	4 S.	III	12		pot		.25				1.50
	GUATEMALENSE (13)	10 S.		1		pot	.50					
	SP. FROM LIBERIA	15 S.	V	5 2		pot	.25					
	MARGINATUM (34)	10 S.	I	6		pot	.25					
	RANTONETTI (29)	15 S.	V			pot	.25					
	SEAFORTHIANUM (34)	10 C.	V			pot	.25					
	WENDLANDI (34)	25 C.I.	V			pot	.15	.25				
	SOLANUM JASMINOIDES	25 C.I.	I			can						.75
	SOLLYA HETEROPHYLLA (34)	10 C.I.	V			pot		.25				
*!	SOPHORA TETRAPTERA (19)	S.	IV?			pot	.25					
	SPARMANNIA AFRICANA	12 S.	I			pot	.25					
	SPARTIUM JUNCEUM (29)	10 S.	IV	4 5 6		pot		.25				
*!	SPHAERALCEA VITIFOLIA (29)	8 S.	III			can						
d	SPIRAEA REEVESI (29)	8 S.	I			pot	.50					
	STATICE ARBOREA (41)	4 H.	VI	5 12		bal		.25				
	MACROPHYLLA	3 H.	VI	5 12		pot	.25					
	STERCULIA ACERIFOLIA (19)	60 T.	III	7		pot	.25	.50	.75			
	BIDWELLI	25 T.	III	7		pot		.50				
	DIVERSIFOLIA	60 T.	I	7		can						1.00
						pot		.25	.50			
	GREGORI	60 T.	II	7		can						.75
	STRELITZIA AUGUSTA (41)	10 H.	IV	2		pot	.50					
	NICHOLI	18 H.	I	2		pot						1.00
	REGINAE	8 H.	IV	2		pot		1.00				
	STREPTOSOLEN JAMESONI (29)	8 S.	VII	3		pot	.25					
	SUTHERLANDIA GRANDIFLORA	6 S.	III			pot	.25					
	SWAINSONIA GALEGAEFOLIA (29)											
	ROSEA	8 S.	II			pot	.25					
	ALBA	8 S.	I			pot		.25				
	TACSONIA MOLLISSIMA (34)	30 C.I.	II			pot		.25				
d	TAMARIX PLUMOSA (29)	15 S.	II	5		pot		.25				.25
						bal						
d	TAXODIUM DISTICHUM (20)	200 T.		0		pot		.50				
	TAXODIUM MUCRONATUM	200 T.		0		pot	.25	.35				
						bal						.75
	TECOMA AUSTRALIS (34)	40 C.I.	I			can		.75				
	CAPENSIS (34)	18 C.I.S.	III	3 4 5		pot	.25	.35				.75
	CHRYSANTHA	12 S.	IV			can						
	JASMINOIDES (34)	15 C.I.	II			pot		.50				
	" ALBA (34)	15 C.I.	I			can		.75				
d	MOLLIS (29)	12 S.	IV			pot		.25				
	RICASOLIANA (34)	20 C.I.S.	II			pot		.25				
	SAMBUCIFOLIA (29)	15 S.	IV			pot		.50				
						can						.75
	STANS (29)	10 S.	IV			pot		.25				
	TEUCRIUM FRUTICANS (30)	10 S.Cr.	VI	6		pot		.25				
	TRISTANIA CONFERTA	80 T.	I	7		pot		.25	.35			
						can						
	TRITHRINAX BRASILIENSIS (4)	20 P.		2		can			1.50			5.00
	UMBELLULARIA CALIFORNICA (20)	80 T.S.		7		pot		.25				
	VERONICA "DWARF BLUE" (30)	4 S.	V	5 12		pot		.25				

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	"DWARF RED"	4 S.	III	5.12		can		.50				
	"DWARF PINK"	4 S.	II	5.12		pot		.25				
	"TALL BLUE"	8 S.	V	3.5		pot	.25					.25
						can						
	" VAR.	8 S.	VI	3.5		bal	.50					
						pot	.25					.50
	TRAVERSI	3 S.	I	12		pot	.25					
	VINCA MAJOR (35)	Cr.	V			div.	.5					
	MINOR	Cr.				div.	.5					
	VIOLA ODORATA	H.	V	11		div.	.5					
*!	VITIS CAPENSIS (35)	20 Cl. Cr.				pot	.50	1.00				
	BAUDINIANA	Cl.				pot	.50					
	RUTILANS	Cl.				pot	.25					
	SYLVESTRIS	Cl.				pot	.25					
	WIGANDIA CARACASANA	18 S.	V	5		pot	.25					
	WASHINGTONIA SONORAE (4)	60 P.		5.7		bal						.75
d	WISTARIA SINENSIS (35)	Cl.	V			can						
	BRACHYBOTRYS		V			can		1.00				
			II			can		1.00				
			I			can		1.00				

LIST OF ROSES

ANNA MULLER—The New Pink Baby Rambler. The shining brilliant pink flowers are produced in great profusion, in large clusters, from June until late in the fall. Each individual floret measures two inches in diameter. The petals are twisted, making a charming effect. Can 50c, bal. 50c, bare root 25c.

GENERAL McARTHUR—A new Rose that is already a fixture in many gardens. Color brilliant scarlet, a very bright-colored Rose of good size and double; very free blooming and fragrant. Many claim for this that it will rank with Helen Gould as a red Rose. It has certainly shown up well with us the past two seasons. We advise trying this Rose. Can 50c, ball. 50c, bare root 25c.

KILLARNEY—Siebrecht, the great Fifth avenue (New York) florist, claims that this is the finest pink Rose ever introduced. He used it almost exclusively during the past year for the great society decorations of New York. In color it is especially beautiful, being an exquisite shade of deep shell-pink, while the flowers are enormous in size, the petals being frequently two and one-half inches deep. Can 50c, ball. 50c, bare root 25c.

LADY BATTERSEA (The Red Kaiserin)—In the English gardens this Rose is very popular, its novelty and charm lying in its unusual coloring and its long and graceful buds. Called by many the Red Kaiserin. The buds are full and pointed and of a beautiful cherry-crimson, permeated with an orange shade. We recommend this as one of the easiest and best. Can 50c.

RICHMOND—This grand rose took the gold prize at the World's Fair at St. Louis for the best new Rose exhibited. In color it is a deep, rich, velvety crimson, both buds and flowers are large and handsome; extra fine.

Can 50c, ball. 50c, bare root 25c.

CLIMBING MME. C. TESTOUT—An exact counterpart of Mme. C. Testout, except that it is a very vigorous climber. Can 50c.

CLIMBING PAPA GONTIER—This new climbing rose is a sport of the well-known Tea Rose. Papa Gontier is a strong climber and is covered the whole season with the most elegant and fine fiery red crimson flower of a long pointed form, borne on long stiff stem. The foliage is large and leathery and of great substance. Bare root 25c.

FRANCISCA KRUGER—Coppery yellow, shaded with peach; fine. Can 50c.

MME. CHATENAY—Grand pink forcing variety, with long stiff stems and pointed buds of very bright color. Can 50c, ball. 50c, bare root 25c.

BARDOU JOB—The foliage is large and leathery, the flower very large and resembles a saucer in shape and are semi-double; color deepest, richest, velvety crimson. Can 50c.

FISHER HOLMES—Brilliant crimson; the improved "Jacqueminot." Can 50c.

SOUV. D'UN AMI—Can 50c.

PERLE VON GODESBERG—Can 50c.

AGRIPPINA—Bright red, free bloomer, always in good foliage; one of the best for hedges or beds. Ball. 50c, bare root 25c.

BRIDE—White tinged with yellow; beautiful in bud. Can 50c.

BRIDESMAID—Bright pink, fine and full. Can 50c.

DR. GRILL—Light rose, with coppery yellow center; beautiful in bud. Can 50c.

DUCHESS DE BRABANT—Rosy flesh, globular form; one of the best. Bare root 25c, ball 50c.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ—Is a fine perfect sheet of rich crimson all summer; it is the richest, velvety crimson, shaded with brightest scarlet. Bare root 25c, ball. 50c.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA—Strong grower; producing grand pure white flowers. Bare root 25c, ball. 50c.

LA FRANCE—Deep silvery rose, large and full; very fragrant. Bare root 25c.

LIBERTY—Crimson scarlet, very striking; one of the best roses of recent introduction. Can 50c, ball. 50c, bare root 25c.

MAMAN COCHET—A magnificent pink rose of Mermet type, and the grandest of outdoor bedders in pink, making an enormous growth in one season. Of the largest size, and one of the most vigorous and beautiful growers in the Tea family. Color, very bright rose, with shadings of yellow at the center. Ball. 50c, bare root 25c.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET—This American sport of the grand French variety has proved the very best of white bedders. Wherever outdoor roses are grown, White Maman Cochet is a favorite; it is extremely large, rounded and full. Ball. 50c, bare root 25c.

MARIE VAN HOUTTE—Color light lemon-yellow with a distinct line of pink, changing to deep red; beautiful. Can 50c, ball. 50c, bare root 25c.

MME. CAROLINE TESTOUT—A Magnificent H. T. of the very loveliest shades of pink. Bare root 25c, ball. 50c.

PAPA GONTIER—Rosy crimson; buds of extra large size; one of the best roses for the garden. Can 50c, ball. 50c, bare root 25c.

PERLE DES JARDINS—Flower deep canary yellow, of great substance, and one of the best. Can 50c, ball. 50c, bare root 25c.

ULRICH BRUNNER—Bright cerise red; flowers large and full, of a globular form. Ball. 50c, bare root 25c.

VISCOUNTESS OF FOLKSTONE—Delicately tinted flesh, almost white, lustrous as satin. Can 50c, ball. 50c, bare root 25c.

MAD. C. BRUNNER—Ball. 50c, bare root 25c.

CELENE FORESTIER—Ball. 50c, bare root 25c.

GLOIRE DE MARGOTTEN—Ball. 50c, bare root 25c.

GLOIRE DE ROSEMAIRES—Can 50c.

CLIMBING CECILE BRUNNER—Rosy pink, with cream white. A most vigorous grower. Can 50c, ball. 50c, bare root 25c.

CLIMBING KAISERIN (Mrs. Robert Perry)—A strong, rapid climber without a weak spot, and throwing up shoots 10 to 15 feet high in a single season; the flowers are grand, of pure white color and of great substance, and are produced on long, stiff stems. Can 50c, bare root 25c.

CLIMBING WOOTON—This is a sport of that famous rose "Sou de Wooton" and is identical with it, except that it is a strong climber; the flowers are large, full and regular, with thick leathery petals, and are bright magenta-red, passing to violet crimson. Can 50c.

If in doubt as to the wisdom of your selection, write us regarding the soil and exposure of your proposed plantation and the effect you wish to produce and we will always cheerfully give you the benefit of our advice.

We have several expert landscape gardeners in our employ, and their services are at the disposal of our customers...By having our own men plant, whatever is purchased from us we can guarantee satisfaction.

We sell Bradley's Fertilizer for lawns, vegetables or fruit trees.

Agents for Cash Scale Foe, the most efficient spray in the market.

"Gopher Go," the best remedy for this pest.

CLOTH OF GOLD (Chromatella)—Yellow, large and very double; one of the best. Ball. 50c, bare root 25c.

CLIMBING PERLE DES JARDINS—Golden yellow, buds large and very fragrant. A favorite. Can 50c.

LAMARQUE—Pure white, in large clusters. Bare root 25c.

MARECHAL NEIL—The world-renowned yellow. Bare root 25c.

REINE MARIE HENRIETTE—The grandest of all red climbers; large full flowers. Can 50c, ball. 50c, bare root 25c.

REVE D'OR CLIMBING SAFRANO—Buff apricot yellow; very free blooming. Bare root 25c.

WM. ALLEN RICHARDSON—Deep orange yellow. Bare root 25c.

BEAUTY OF GLAZENWOOD; SAN RAFAEL ROSE; GOLD OF OPHIR—Coppery yellow. Can 50c.

CHEROKEE—Double. Ball. 50c, bare root 25c.

CHEROKEE—Single. Can 50c, Ball. 50c, bare root 25c.

McCARTNEY—Long in bloom, retains its close, shiny foliage better than the preceeding. Ball. 50c, bare root 25c.

MAD ALFRED CARRIER—Pink blush; vigorous grower. Ball. 50c, bare root 25c.

YELLOW RAMBLER—Ball. 50c, bare root 25c.

PINK RAMBLER—Ball. 50c, bare root 25c.

The Yellow and Pink Ramblers do splendidly here. The Crimson and White, though beautiful when in bloom, are troubled with mildew in some localities.

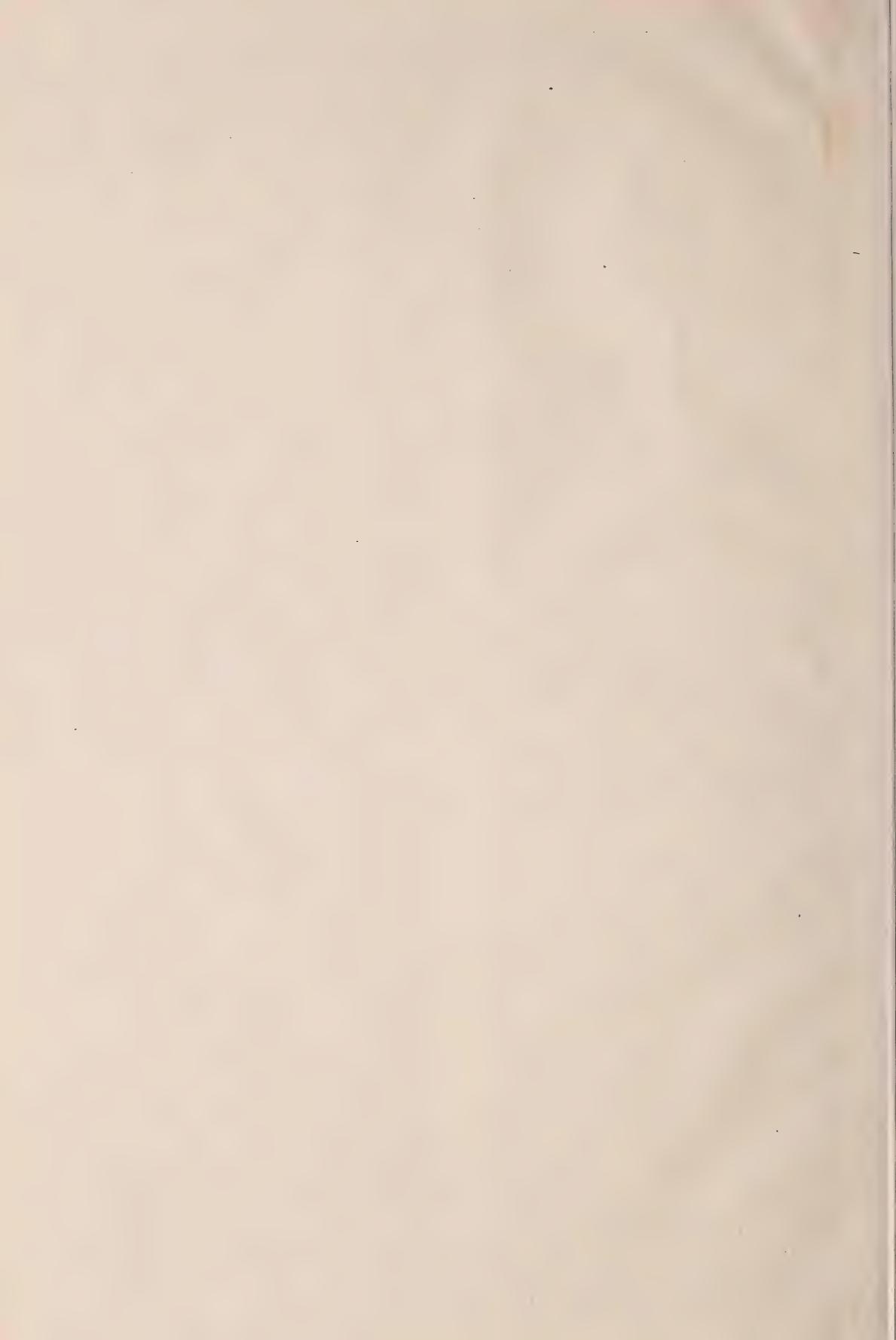
ROSEA MOSCHATA—An introduction from India, of aston'shing growth, in spring covered with immense bunches of single white fragrant flowers; a more vigorous grower than any climber yet introduced, with the exception of the following: Large plants \$1.00 each; smaller, 50 cents.

ROSA GIGANTEA—From the Himalayas; a rose like the Cherokee, but better, larger, earlier; it grows like the Cherokee, but more vigorous, holds its foliage better and while possesing every charm of the Cherokee, it is superior in every respect. Unfortunately, we have not as yet found a way to grow this rose from cuttings, so we offer only seedlings at \$1.00 each.

YELLOW BANKSIA—Ball. 50c, bare root 25c.

WHITE BANKSIA—Can 50c, ball. 50c, bare root 25c. Too well known to need description.

We have numerous other species and varieties, but these being rare and as yet untried, or in other cases being represented by only a few plants often too small to be successfully started outside; we have not included them in this list.



SECTION I.

PALMS AND CYCADS.

Alexandra Palm.—*Archontophoenix Alexandrinae*.

***Archontophoenix Alexandrinae.** Queensland. Known also as *Ptychosperma Alexandrinae*; much similar to the following, but with stouter trunk, fronds silky, whitish underneath, and somewhat more tender: pot grown, 2½ feet, \$5.

***Archontophoenix Cunninghamiana.** Queensland and New South Wales. More generally known as "Seaforthia elegans." Trunk slender, whitish, up to 50 feet, fronds feathery, smooth on both sides, the petioles covered with fuzzy brownish tomentum. Very attractive also for its huge, drooping bunches of shell pink flowers, followed by numberless, bright scarlet, perfectly globular berries, wonderfully uniform in size. A very popular Palm in Southern California, and especially at Santa Barbara, and eminently suitable for sidewalks; pots, 1 to 1½ feet; 50 cents, 2½ feet \$1; tubs 5 feet \$2.50; 8 feet. \$7.50.

Areca Baueri.—*Rhopalostylis Baueri*.

Areca sapida.—*Rhopalostylis sapida*.

****ARECA TRIANDRA.** East India. Appears to be the most hardy of all true Areca's, very graceful, will prefer partial shade. 50 cents and \$1.

****Astrocaryum Mexicanum.** Southern Mexico. Trunk very slender, armed with black thorns, the pinnate leaves standing almost flat, of deep green color above and silvery white underneath. Will need shelter from wind and bright sun. 4-in. pots \$1.

Blue Palm.—*Erythea armata*.

***BRAHEA CALCAREA.** Mexico. A most graceful fan palm; trunk short, not very stout; leaves fan-shaped, very large, their segments not reflexed; petioles woolly; inflorescence very much branched, with uniform, grey, frosty coat. 3½-in. pots \$1.

***BRAHEA DULCIS.** Mexico. Named "palma dulce" for its oval, yellow fruits being sweet and edible. Compact growing and suitable for lawns. 3½-in. pots \$1.

Brahea glauca and B. Roezlii.—*Erythea armata*.

****CHAMAEDOREA BAMBUSOIDES**, Honduras. Grows in tufts, with thin, reed like stems, and feathery, light green fronds. 4-in. pots \$2.50.

***CHAMAEDOREA ELATIOR.** Mexico. Tallest of all Chamaedoreas, making exceedingly graceful clumps. Most suitable for lawns; stands the sun better than other kinds. From \$2 to \$20.

****Chamaedorea Ernesti Augusti.** Mexico. Quite dwarf, broad, bifid leaves, not divided like others: quite distinct and ornamental. 4-in. pots, \$2.

***Chamaedorea oblongata.** Central America. Only a few feet high, trunk hardly over one inch, very graceful. 4-in. pots \$1.

***Chamaedorea Sartorii.** Mexico. Similar to the preceding, with more finely cut fronds. 4-in. pots \$1.

Chamaerops excelsa.—*Trachycarpus excelsus*.

Chamaerops Fortunei.—*Trachycarpus excelsus*.

Chamaerops humilis. Southern Europe and Northern Africa. Very hardy and drought resisting; making naturally hemispherical, impenetrable clumps, much suited for lawns. Balled, 1 foot 50 cents, 2 feet \$1, extra large in tubs \$10.

Chamaerops Martiana and C. Nepalensis.—*Trachycarpus Martianus*.

Chinese Fan Palm and Chusan Palm.—*Trachycarpus excelsus*.

***COCOS ARECHAVALETANA.** Uruguay. Recently discovered, grows taller and makes larger crowns than *C. Romanzoffiana*, and likely to prove hardier because of its more southern habitat. 4-in. pots \$5.

***Cocos botryophora.** Bolivia. A most remarkable but little known species. The large specimens at the Gillespie's place in Montecito are much handsomer and of faster growth than any *C. plumosa* or others of similar type. 4-in. pots \$5.

Cocos australis (of gardens)—*Cocos eriospatha*.

***Cocos campestris.** Southern Brazil. Only 10 to 15 feet high; fronds gracefully recurved, but rather rigid. 4-in. pots \$1.

***COCOS DATIL.** Uruguay. Similar in appearance to *C. plumosa*, but more slender in all its parts; has proved quite hardy at Riverside and other places where *C. plumosa* cannot stand the winter. 5-gal. cans, \$3.00.

COCOS ERIOSPATHA. River Plate. The most hardy of all Cocos and one of the hardest Palms; fronds more or less bluish, gracefully arching, fruit tasting like apricots. Ordinarily known in gardens as *C. australis*, under which name also other kinds are grown. 3-in. pots 50 cents, 2 feet, balled, \$1, 4 feet tubs \$5 and up to \$100.

***Cocos flexuosa.** Brazil. Similar in appearance to *C. plumosa*, but with more finely cut fronds, and trunk having often a flexuous or wavy outline. 3-in. pots 50 cents, up to \$25.

***COCOS ODORATA.** Southern Brazil. Belongs to the same section as *C. eriospatha*, but is more ornamental, its fronds having broader segments, much more silvery in color. 3-in. pots \$2.

COCOS PLUMOSA.

Brazil. The ornamental Cocoanut, so extensively planted at Santa Barbara, where it does better than anywhere else in California. Quite suitable for avenues, with its slender, smooth trunk and feathery crown of fronds. Balled, 1 to 2 inches stem diameter \$2.50, 2 to 3 inches \$3.50.

***COCOS PULPOSA.** Southern Brazil etc. Much similar to *C. eriospatha*, but bearing profusely larger fruits with delicious pulp. 3-in. pots \$2.

***Cocos Romanzoffiana.** Brazil. Very much similar to *C. plumosa*, but with fronds standing more erect and edible fruits. According to the latest studies in Palms, *C. australis* (true), *C. datil*, and *C. plumosa* cannot be scientifically distinguished from this species which was described before them all, but ought to be considered as only varieties of the same. However, on the horticultural standpoint, they are sufficiently distinct to justify their being retained under separate names. Balled, 2 feet, \$2.

***COCOS YATAY.** Uruguay and Argentina. Same habit as *C. eriospatha*, and possibly, more hardy. Fruits and seeds are olive-shaped and possess remarkable anthelmintic properties. 3-in. pots \$2.

***Corypha australis.** *Livistona australis*.

Erythea armata. Lower California. The striking "blue palm," known also as *Brahea glauca* and *B. Roezlii*: probably the most silvery of all palms. Although naturally growing on the dry sides of deep canons, it will develop wonderfully if allowed plenty of water, and it makes one of the finest ornaments for lawns, both for its silvery foliage and for the well furnished, greenish yellow panicles of flowers, attaining 18 feet in length. 4-in. pots 50 cents, boxed, 2 feet, \$3.

*ERYTHEA BRANDEGEI.

Lower California. Tallest growing (125 ft.) of all-fan leaved Palms, and most ornamental; discovered only a few years ago. Will make splendid avenues. 3-in. pots \$1; balled 1½ to 2 ft. \$2.50.

***Erythea edulis.** Guadalupe Island. Commonly known as "Guadalupe Palm" for its being found only on that secluded spot off the coast of Lower California. Grows faster than *E. armata*; trunk slender, 30 ft. and over; leaves very broad, bright green, with woolly petioles; blooms quite young, bearing a wonderful profusion of large, round fruits turning black at maturity, and edible. Quite suitable for large lawns. Balled 2 ft. \$1; 3 ft. \$1.50.

***ERYTHEA ELEGANS.** Sonora. Dwarfest of the four species of *Erythea* known, builds only a very short trunk, leaves thin and with a blue tinge; flower scapes feathery, fruits yellowish, covered with a waxy coat; 3-in. pots \$2.

****CAUSSIA PRINCEPS.** Cuba. A very handsome and rare feathery palm, slender trunk, resembling *Chamaedorea*. 3-in. pots \$1.

Guadalupe palm = *Erythea edulis*.

Howea Belmoreana and **Howea Forsteriana**, both from Lord Howe's Island. More generally known as *Kentia Belmoreana* and *K. Forsteriana*; no doubt the most popular of house plants, the first named more feathery but slower growing than the second. Both are doing very well in the open sun at Santa Barbara and San Diego. 4-in. pots 50 cents, 6-in. pots \$1.

****HYDRIASTELE WENDLANDIANA.** Queensland. Very graceful and feathery; known also as *Kentia Wendlandi*. 4-in. pots \$2.50.

Jubaea spectabilis. Chile. There called "coquito" and "palma de miel," on account of its fruits being like diminutive Cocoa nuts, and of the sugary syrup extracted from aged plants. One of the most hardy palms; can endure drought and many degrees of cold. If liberally treated will grow fast enough, and build huge trunks in a few years time. 4-in. pots 50 cents, 2 ft. balled \$1, up to \$20.

Kentia Belmoreana = *Howea Belmoreana*.

Kentia Forsteriana = *Howea Forsteriana*.

Kentia Wendlandi = *Hydriastele Wendlandiana*.

Latania Borbonica = *Livistona chinensis*.

***Livistona australis.** East Australia. Known also as "Corypha australis," one of the most desirable and satisfactory house palms. Fine specimens, with tall, slender trunks, and dense, almost globular crown of dark green fronds, are to be seen in Santa Barbara and other points of Southern California. 4-in. pots 50 cents.

***Livistona chinensis.** Southern China. More commonly known under the wrong name of *Latania Borbonica*, extensively used as house plant, color of fronds light green; will do better in partial shade if planted out. 3-in. pots 25 cents; balled 1½ ft. 50 cents; 6 ft. tubs \$6.

* LIVISTONA MARiae.

Central South Australia. The recently introduced and striking "red palm;" sure to become quite popular to grow on lawns, making a worthy companion to the "blue palm." The petioles and the young leaves are beautifully colored copper red; no other palm like it. A native of the desert of South Central Australia, it is sure to stand much drought and some frost. 4-in. pots, showing color, \$1.

***Martinezia caryotaefolia*. Central America. A very elegant, medium-sized palm, with fronds in shape of a fish tail, covered all over with thin black spines. Will prefer partial shade. 3-in. pots \$1.

***Oreodoxa Borinquena*. Porto Rico. The "royal palm" of this island, only recently studied and found to be distinct from the celebrated "royal palm" of Cuba. Attains great size, with a slender, ivory white trunk and majestic crown of feathery leaves. Promises to be somewhat hardier than the Cuban one. 3-in. pots 50 cents; 4-in. pots \$1.

* PHOENIX CANARIENSIS.

Canary Islands. Without doubt the most popular and most widely planted of all palms, doing wonderfully well in Southern California and too much known to deserve description. Established in cans, boxes or tubs, 50 cents a foot up to 3 ft.; and \$1 a foot from 3 ft. up. Balled, 35 cents a foot up to 3 ft., and 75 cents a foot from 3 ft. up. Prices of extra large specimens on application.

**PHOENIX CANARIENSIS GLAUCA*. A very distinct variety of the preceding, said to have been originated in South America. Grows quite as vigorous, the fronds of a decidedly bluish green color, mostly underneath. Balled 2 ft. \$1; 3 ft. \$1.50.

**Phoenix dactylifera*. North Africa. The well known "Date Palm," of which numberless varieties exist, some of which promise to be grown profitably in the south. Rather stiff and not very ornamental in the young age, but hardly to be surpassed for scenic effect when fully developed. 25 cents to \$10 and up.

**Phoenix farinifera*. India. Very compact growing and ornamental, with shining, deep green fronds. 50 cents to \$5.

**PHOENIX HANCEANA*. Southern China. A most graceful, dwarf kind, recently discovered, and first offered by us a few years ago. \$1 to \$5.

**Phoenix humilis*. Formosa. Quite distinct and graceful, with slightly silvery fronds. 4-in. pots \$1.50.

**PHOENIX JUBAE*. Tenerife. Appears to be intermediate between *P. dactylifera* and *P. Canariensis* and producing large number of suckers. Strong, established in large cans \$2.

Phoenix Leonensis = *Phoenix spinosa*.

**Phoenix pumila*. Southern China. Another dwarf growing kind, suitable for house decoration, or small lawns. \$1 to \$5.

Phoenix pusilla = *Phoenix zeylanica*.

**Phoenix reclinata*. South Africa. Much prized for the gracefulness of its slender trunk, orange colored leaf stalks, and elegantly arching fronds, generally hanging edgeways. 50 cents to \$20.

**Phoenix Roebeleni*. Siam. To be sure the prettiest of all kinds of dates; especially when grown under glass. Attains only a few feet in height, and does very well in Southern California. 3-in. pots 50 cents.

***Phoenix rupicola*. India. This has become quite popular of late years, chiefly for house decoration, its fronds being more delicate than other kinds. 50 cents to \$5.

**Phoenix spinosa*. Tropical Africa. Growing quite as vigorous and quite as large as *P. Canariensis*, fronds with a slightly glaucous tinge, armed at their base with formidable spines. Balled 3 ft. \$1.50; 4 ft. \$2.

Phoenix tenuis = *P. Canariensis*.

**Phoenix zeylanica*. Ceylon. The smallest of all known kinds, of a very peculiar dark green color, most suitable for vases and for small lawns. Strong, in cans \$1 and \$2.

Pritchardia filamentosa and *P. filifera* = *Washingtonia filifera*.

***PRITCHARDIA GAUDICHAUDI*. Hawaiian Islands, and

***PRITCHARDIA MARTII*. Hawaiian Islands. Both of them highly decorative fan palms, under proper treatment producing immense leaves. The second named grows taller and bears larger fruits than the first. \$1 to \$20.

***PRITCHARDIA WRIGHTII*. Cuba. The only American representative of this group of Pacific fan palms. Quite striking for its barrel-shaped trunk and very large, almost rounded leaves, of over 5 ft. diameter. 3-in. pots \$2.

Ptychosperma Alexandrae = *Archontophoenix Alexandrae*.

Red Palm = *Livistona Mariae*.

**Rhapis flabelliformis*. Japan.

**Rhapis humilis*. Japan. Both very graceful thin stemmed Palms, growing in dense, dark green clumps, the second named being dwarfer and with broader segments of the leaves. Both make capital house plants. If planted out will prefer partial shade. 5-in. pots \$1.

**Rhopalostylis Baueri*. Lord Howe's Island, and

***Rhopalostylis sapida.** New Zealand. More commonly known as Areca Baueri and Areca sapida, respectively. Both having very large, feathery fronds; the first growing taller, with broader, more recurved pinnae. Will do better in partial shade when planted out. 50 cents to \$5.

***Sabal Blackburniana.** Bermuda. Quite tall, with a stout trunk and a well furnished crown of broad, slightly glaucous fronds. 4-in. pots \$1.

***Sabal Havanensis.** Cuba? Recently introduced, leaves of a distinct bluish color. 3-in. pots \$1.

Sabal Palmetto. From Carolina southwards. The well known "palmetto" of the eastern southern states, which thrives wonderfully well in pure sand along the coast. To be planted wherever, in such conditions, other Palms will not succeed. Strong, in cans \$1 and \$2.

***Sabal umbraculifera.** West Indies. Grows very tall and stout, and makes with time quite imposing specimens. 4-in. pots \$1.

Seaforthia elegans = **Archontophoenix Cunninghamiana.**

Trachycarpus excelsus. China. The correct name for Chamaerops excisa or "Chusan Palm," in California rejoicing also in the names of "wind mill palm," from the shape of its leaves, and of "sore throat palm" from the muffler-like covering of its trunk with fibers. This, although rather stiff and ungainly when fully developed, is quite popular all over the world, being the hardiest palm known, fast growing, and easily transplanted; makes also a first-rate house plant. Balled 1 ft. 50 cents; tubs 4 ft. \$8, 6 ft. \$10.

Trachycarpus Martianus. Western Himalaya. Goes also under the names of Chamaerops Martiana, C. Khasyana, C. Griffithii, and C. Nepalensis. A very hardy Palm, much resembling the preceding, except that its fronds stand more upright, and appear as if they had been artificially trimmed. Balled 1 ft. 50 cents.

***TRITHRINAX BRASILIENSIS.** Southern Brazil and Uruguay. Grows up to 25 feet, but generally lower, and makes very graceful clumps. An ideal plant for lawns. 6-in. pots \$1.50; stronger up to \$5.

* **WASHINGTONIA SONORAE**

Northern Mexico. The hardiest, the fastest growing, and the handsomest fan Palm. In order to produce the picturesque, tropical effect so much appreciated in our California gardens, nothing better can be done than planting this wonderfully fast growing, very hardy and comparatively inexpensive palm. Associated with Bamboos, Papyrus, Aralias, etc., it will form a tropical jungle at a cost not exceeding that of planting ordinary shrubbery. Although coming from a more southern habitat, this kind has proved to be hardier than the older known W. filifera, and, as it grows faster and retains its leaves longer and of better color, it has now entirely superseded its older sister. Balled $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 50 c; $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. 75c; 5 ft. \$1 and up to \$10.

****Cycas circinalis.** India, etc. A magnificent species; fronds much longer than in the following; grows also much taller. \$1 and \$2.

***Cycas revoluta.** China and Japan. The well known "sago palm." A fine decorative plant for lawns, terraces, vases, as well as for indoors. Pot grown \$1 and \$2.

SECTION II.

THE BAMBOOS.

Arundinaria Falconeri. Himalaya. A most graceful kind, not much over 15 feet high, with very thin stems and a mass of feathery foliage, admirably suited for lawns and for decoration. Grows in clumps and never sends out runners. 25c per shoot.

Arundinaria Fortunei. Japan. Not much over one foot high, very much spreading, but compact growing, its leaves beautifully variegated with white. Does well also under the shade of trees. 10c per shoot.

* **ARUNDINARIA HOOKERIANA.**

Eastern Himalaya. The new, non-spreading Bamboo. No one who has ever had the annoyance of his Bamboo hedge spreading all over the lawn, will select any other. It also grows larger and taller than any

other introduced kind of Arundinaria, up to 25 feet, or more, its canes beautifully tinged with red. Foliage rich and very ornamental, keeping well during winter. Will never send out runners, and has proved eminently suitable for tall hedges and screens. Pot grown 25c; \$2.50 per dozen.

Arundinaria japonica. Japan. Canes thin, up to 10 or 12 feet, clothed with broad leaves. Mostly suited for cold sections, as it can stand several degrees of frost. Will sucker and spread very rapidly. 10c per shoot.

Arundinaria macrosperma, Southern Atlantic States. Grows in low, marshy places, widely spreading, and attaining about 20 feet in favorable conditions. 10c per shoot.

Arundinaria Simoni. Northern China. May attain 20 feet in moist, deep soil, running very deep and at considerable distance under ground, stems covered with permanent sheaths, leaves striped white, one of the hardiest bamboos. 10c per cane.

Arundinaria Veitchi. Japan. Quite dwarf, covering the ground, with hardly any stems, very broad, dark green leaves. Clumps 25c and 50c.

***BAMBUSA ARUNDINACEA.** India. The spiny bamboo of Bengal, making impenetrable jungles, although it does not run. Canes may attain 70 feet, and 4 inches diameter. Clumps, \$1 to \$5.

BAMBUSA FASTUOSA. Japan. Of very peculiar and distinct appearance, stems upright, perfectly cylindrical, with no groove, clothed all over with thickly leaved branchlets of uniform length; a great runner. 25c and 50c.

***BAMBUSA VERTICILLATA.** Himalaya. Attains 15 to 20 feet, stems orange yellow, not over one inch, leaves in whorls, striped white. Grows in clumps. 35c per shoot.

* BAMBUSA VULGARIS.

East India, etc. The arching, giant Bamboo. This beautiful, tall and quick growing Bamboo is really invaluable for scenic, tropical effect. A magnificent group can be made by placing the upright growing DENDROCALAMUS LATIFLORUS in the center, and massing BAMBUSA VULGARIS round it. This is the most widely cultivated of all the so called "giant bamboos." Its stems attain up to 70 feet, and 4 inches diameter, and they arch very gracefully under the weight of its feathery foliage. 4-in. pots \$1; Clumps \$2.50 per shoot.

***BAMBUSA VULGARIS VARIEGATA.** India. Like the preceding, only its stems are golden yellow in color, striped with green, each internode in different way. A very striking and ornamental plant. 4-in. pots \$1; clumps \$5 per shoot.

***BAMBUSA No. 1.** Another "giant" of uncertain origin, and still undetermined, said to have been imported many years ago from Japan. It has sheaths beautifully striped white and glaucous green, and is apparently hardier than other "giants." \$2.50 per shoot.

****CEPHALOSTACHYUM PERGRACILE.** Burmah. A remarkably elegant species, just introduced; grows in clumps up to 40 feet, canes 2 to 3 inches thick, leaves up to 14 inches long. 4-in. pots \$1.

****Dendrocalamus Hamiltoni.** North Eastern Himalaya. Grows in clumps up to 80 feet, its stems attaining 7 inches diameter, generally bare at the base, much branched above, and densely clothed with foliage. 4-in. pots \$2.50.

**DENDROCALAMUS LATIFLORUS.

Formosa and Burmah. The so called "Japan giant Bamboo" because imported here from Japan. The most desirable and most impressive Bamboo so far introduced. Stems 4.5-inch thick up to 50 feet and over, as straight as a rocket, and heavily clothed with broad, long leaves, which keep at all seasons their color better than any other "giant Bamboo." No garden of any extent in Southern California must lack one or more clumps of this truly majestic plant, which possesses also the advantage of being the quickest growing bamboo ever tried. 4-in. pots \$1; clumps \$5 per shoot.

***DENDROCALAMUS STRICTUS.** India and Burmah. Often called the "male bamboo," for its stems being solid, not hollow, like other kinds: they grow in a clump, up to 50 ft., and 3 inches in thickness; branchlets are very long, so that they wave most gracefully in the slightest breeze; leaves are silky on both sides. Strong, established in cans, \$5.

Phyllostachys aurea. China and Japan. Not over 10 to 12 ft, stems golden yellow, very thickly jointed at the base. 10c per shoot.

PHYLLOSTACHYS HENONIS. China and Japan. Much resembling the preceding, but not as stiff, and a more graceful plant altogether, 10c per shoot.

Phyllostachys nigra. Northern China. In this the mature stems, up to 15 ft. high, will assume when old a most beautiful jet black color, 25c per shoot.

PHYLLOSTACHYS VIRIDI GLAU- GESSENS.

North China. The "fish pole" Bamboo. none hardier, none quicker growing, none cheaper, and none more effective than this Bamboo which can be used either for embankments, for screens, or in clumps. Hardly any other plant can be mentioned so much "all around useful" as this. It grows like a weed, and one shoot planted in spring will multiply to 6 or 8 before fall. Under favorable conditions it may attain 50 ft. and over, but if needed, it can be kept as low as 10 ft. A clump of this Bamboo in the garden will supply material for house decoration. Sold only in clumps, of not less than three well developed shoots, and at 25c per shoot. Stronger clumps are earnestly recommended, as they will be furnished with a larger amount of roots, and are sure to increase much faster.

SECTION III.

DECORATIVE AND FOLIAGE PLANTS

Acanthus mollis latifolius, Portugal.

Acanthus spinosus. Southern Europe. Both of them very hardy and decorative, the second being the "classical" *Acanthus*, while the first has broader leaves, of a brighter green color. 25c.

ACHYRANTHES VERSCHAFFELTI.

South Brazil. Known also as *IRESINE HERBSTI*; the best crimson-leaved plant we have, splendid for growing against bare stems of Palms and trees, also for rockeries, and for making effective and permanent masses of color against buildings, walls, fences, etc. 10c, and \$8 per hundred.

AGAVE.

"Century plants." No one in this country can offer such a varied assortment of these splendid, and, as to their usefulness, little known plants. Everybody is acquainted of course with the ordinary "century plant," but not many realize the picturesque effect of the various kinds when planted as specimens on a lawn, or upon a rocky hillock, their thick and so much diversified leaves appearing as the very embodiment of strength, while their formidable spines are defying all foes. AGAVES and their kindred, are about the only plants which appear to enjoy living within the close quarters of lawn vases, and of sun-scorched pots for the adornment of verandas, and will keep alive, even if watering is forgotten for weeks. And, how beautifully they fit in a natural landscape, nor less than, for their stateliness, in an Italian garden, or, in the instance of *AGAVE RIGIDA SISALANA*, how quickly will they build an impenetrable and fire proof barrier, which in beauty, efficiency and cheapness, will far surpass the most elaborate railing ever manufactured. Same remarks apply to *Fourcroyas*, *Nolinias*, *Yuccas*, etc.

Agave Americana. Mexico. and varieties, bordered, striped, or patched with yellow; the most widely known of all "century plants," and invaluable indeed for rough use. 25c to \$5. each.

**AGAVE ANGUSTIFOLIA*; *VARIEGATA*. Southern Texas. Of smaller size, leaves marginated white, pinkish at their base. 50c.

**AGAVE ATTENUATA*. Southern Mexico. Building a slender trunk, 3 to 4 ft. high, with broad, glaucous, metallic shining leaves of soft texture, completely spineless. A striking plant, suitable also for house culture. 25c to \$20.

**AGAVE AUREA*. Lower California. A dwarf kind, recently discovered, bears flowers of the brightest golden color. 50c.

**Agave decipiens*. Florida. Tall growing and in clumps, leaves short, rigid, dark green. 25c to \$1.

AGAVE DESERTI. California and Utah. Dwarf, bluish, compact growing, very hardy. 25c to \$1.

**AGAVE EXCELSA*. Southern Mexico. Making a short stem, leaves narrow, bright green, with small black spines. 50c.

AGAVE FEROX. Mexico. Stemless, attaining large size, leaves deep green, rhombiform in shape, armed with formidable red thorns. A grand looking plant. 50c to \$5.

AGAVE FRANZOSINI. Mexico. Large growing, the most silvery white of all Agaves, spines red, quite striking. 50c to \$2.50.

**AGAVE GHIESBREGHTII*. Mexico. Compact growing and dark green, resembling a giant artichoke. 50c to \$2.50.

**AGAVE HORRIDA*. Mexico. Very stiff and horrible with its fierce spines. 50c to \$2.50.

**AGAVE LECHUGUILA*. Lower California. Stemless, very long, stiff leaves, of ash grey color and brown spines, quite striking. 50c to \$2.50.

AGAVE LOPHANTA. Mexico. Similar to the preceding, but leaves shorter and varying considerably in color; very hardy 25c to \$2.50.

**AGAVE LURIDA*. Mexico. Builds a short stem; leaves numerous, stiff, of a very peculiar gray green color, spines black. 50c.

**AGAVE MACRANTHA*. Mexico. Stemless, leaves glaucous green, flowers of very large size. 50c.

**AGAVE MITIS*. Mexico. Leaves light green, laying flat, with small, hardly noticeable spines. 50c.

AGAVE PARRYI. Arizona. Dwarf, dark green color, very spiny. 50c to \$1.

AGAVE PARVIFLORA. Mountains of Southern Arizona. Quite diminutive in size, when in bloom only a few inches high. 50c.

***AGAVE POTATORUM.** Mexico. Large growing; the best for the production of "Pulque;" also a strikingly ornamental plant. 25c to \$5.

***AGAVE RECURVATA.** Honduras. One of the most ornamental and faster growing, leaves gutter-shaped, gracefully recurving, greyish blue, flower scapes much taller than the ordinary "century plant." 25c to 2.50.

***Agave rigidula.** Central America. 25c.

***Agave rigidula Sisalana.** Yucatan. This second supplies the well known "sisal hemp," and is now planted quite extensively in many countries for the sake of its excellent fiber. 25c to \$5. Bulbils \$10 per thousand. The first named is spiny, yields coarser fiber.

Agave Salmiana. Mexico. Grows larger and taller than *A. americana*, leaves dark green; a magnificent decorative plant. 50c to \$5.

***AGAVE SCHIDIGERA.** Mexico. Forms a hemispherical rosette of short, rather stiff, narrow leaves, all hedged with whitish, shaving like ribbons; very pretty. 25c.

***Agave Shawii.** From San Diego southwards. Compact growing, deep bluish color, spines red, translucent. 25c to \$2.50.

***AGAVE SPECTABILIS.** Mexico. Leaves very long, rather narrow, glaucous, standing erect, quite decorative. 25c to \$5.

***AGAVE STRIATA.** Mexico. Leaves cylindrical, stiff and sharp pointed, like a porcupine quill; very curious and ornamental. 50c.

***AGAVE SPIRALIS.** Lower California. Builds a tall stem, the short, stiff leaves spirally arranged around the same. \$1.

***AGAVE TERRACCIANOI.** Mexico. Stemless, leaves numerous, deep green, speckled with blood red. 50c.

***Agave Victoriae Regiae.** Mexico. For many years the rarest and most highly priced Agave; quite peculiar and ornamental with its short, triangular leaves, bluish green, striped white. Seedlings 25c.

***AGAVE WEBERI.** Northern Mexico. Making a short trunk, leaves very glaucous, almost spineless; a rare kind. \$1.

***AGAVE WIZLIZENI.** Southern Texas. Stemless, of small size; leaves bluish and stiff. 50c and \$1.

***Agave xylacantha,** Mexico.

***Agave xylacantha vittata.** Mexico. Both dwarf, their dark green leaves bordered with a continuous woody margin, embodying the recurved spines; the second named has a dull yellow stripe on each leaf. 25c to \$2.50.

***Aloe chinensis.** China. Stemless, making large clumps, flowers yellow, at different seasons. 25 and 50c.

***Aloe frutescens.** South Africa. And its varieties *A. f. pachystachys* and *A. f. Ucriae* (originated in Sicily). Quite a popular plant at Santa Barbara, makes tall, large clumps; of gorgeous effect during the winter for its numberless fiery red panicles. The varieties are said to be finer than the type. 25c to \$5.

***ALOE CILIARIS**, see under Section VII.

***ALOE GRACILIS.** South Africa. Quite dwarf, short spikes of orange red flowers. 25c.

***ALOE HANBURYANA.** South Africa. Stem quite short and never suckering, leaves not prickly, with pinkish border; the large, flat-topped, scarlet inflorescences are exceedingly showy, and last longer than other kinds. 50c to \$5.

***ALOE MACROCARPA.** Abyssinia. Not suckering, the stout thick leaves prickly all over, blooms in early winter, its orange red flowers on a stiff, few branched candelabrum. 50c to \$10.

Aloe saponaria. Cape of Good Hope. Short stemmed, leaves thick, prickly, more or less spotted, brownish green, flowers varying from light red to bright orange color. 25c to \$1.

***ALOE SALM-DYCKIANA.** South Africa. Grows quite tree like, also very showy for its fiery red panicles of flowers. 50c. All species of ALOES are well adapted for rockeries, as well as for vases; they will stand any amount of drought and the greatest neglect.

***Alpinia nutans.** India. Called also the "shell flower" from the curious shape of its very pretty, pink, white and yellow flowers. Foliage like a Canna, of more substance and taller growing, of admirable scenic effect, if allowed plenty of water. 50c up to \$5.

Aralia papyrifera = *Fatsia papyrifera*.

Aralia Sieboldi = *Fatsia japonica*.

Arundo donax variegata. S. Europe. "Ribbon grass," white striped variety of the well known tall reed, very hardy and effective. 25c.

Aspidistra lurida. Japan and China. Stands more abuse than any other house plant, also invaluable for rockeries, 5c per leaf.

***BEUCARNEA OEDIPUS.** Mexico.

***Beaucarnea recurvata.** Mexico. Both building slender trunks crowned with glaucous, straight leaves in the first, and with very long drooping leaves in the second; suitable for terraces, large vases; also for rockeries; young plants 50c.

* BEGONIA "REX"

Assorted, best garden varieties; these are grown chiefly for the beauty of their broad foliage which offers endless combinations of various shades of metallic lustre, and they are truly invaluable for ferneries, and half shaded rockeries, as well as for the house and the conservatory. 25c up to \$2.50.

(For flowering Begonias see under Section VI.)

****CECROPIA PALMATA.** South America.

****CECROPIA PELTATA.** Jamaica, etc. Both very striking and ornamental with their slender, smooth stems and very large leaves, silvery white underneath. \$1.00

Centaurea candidissima. S. Europe.

Cineraria maritima. S. Europe. Both going under the name of "dusty miller," very extensively used for borders and in formal style bedding. 10c; \$8 per hundred.

* COLEUS VERSCHAFFELTI.

Brazil. Beautiful, fast growing bedding plants, wonderfully variable in color; nothing finer for borders, or for dotting in front of shrubbery, they do well alike in the sun or in the shade. Young plants obtained in spring will make a fine show within a month. Will grow up to 3 or 4 ft., but can be trimmed very low, if desired, 10c each, and \$5 per 100.

***Colocasia antiquorum.** India. "Elephant's ear;" very effective in large masses; needs plenty of water; 25c to \$1.

***Colocasia odora.** Brazil. Trunk several feet high; leaves light green; flowers sweet scented. \$1.

***Cordyline australis.** New Zealand.

***Cordyline indivisa.** N. Zealand. Both more commonly known as "dracenas" also as "palm lilies"; the first with broader leaves and shorter trunk than the second. Balled 2 ft., 50c, 3 ft. 75c.

***Cordyline coerulea.** Australia. Grows in clumps, only a few feet high, and reed-like stems; small, 25c.

Cortaderia argentea. South America. More commonly known as "Gynerium," and also under the wrong name of "Pampas grass." 25c to \$5.

CORTADERIA JUBATA. Ecuador. Finer than the preceding; plumes rosy pink; 50c to \$2.50.

****Croton.** Best garden varieties; wonderfully varied in color and shape of leaves; most suitable for bedding out; small, 25c.

Cynara scolymus. "Common artichoke" and **Cynara cardunculus**, "common cardoon," both from S. Europe, will impart picturesque effect to waste corners, etc., without needing any care, small, 25c.

***Cyperus alternifolius.** Madagascar. In this country called "umbrella plant" a great favorite for aquariums, jardinières, etc., 25c.

***Cyperus gracillimus.** A variety of the above with finer leaves, 25c.

Cyperus Papyrus = **Papyrus antiquorum.**

DANAE RACEMOSA.

Greece and Asia Minor. Makes large clumps of dark green, feathery, glossy leaves, adorned with orange scarlet berries. Nothing finer for rockeries and for large vases. Newly introduced, \$1.

DASYLIRION QUADRANGULARE. Northern Mexico. Almost stemless; leaves 6 ft. and more long, quadrangular, like those of rushes; a first-class decorative plant for lawns, terraces and vases; small, 25c.

Dasyllirion Wheeleri. Arizona. Dwarf, leaves glaucous, curiously twisted in a spiral shape; 25c.

Dracaena australis = **Cordyline australis.**

Dracaena indivisa = **Cordyline indivisa.**

***Dracaena draco.** Tenerife. The celebrated "dragon tree," of stately appearance. 50c to \$2.50.

***DRACAENA DRACO SPECTABILIS.** A garden variety of the above, having longer and more drooping leaves; newly introduced; 50c.

***DRACAENA HOOKERI.** Natal. Leaves broad, light green, drooping; a very good house plant; 50c.

"**Dusty Miller.**" = **Centaurea candidissima** and **Cineraria maritima.**

***EUPHORBIA CANARIENSIS.** Tenerife. Tall growing, cactus looking, much branching. 25c.

***EUPHORBIA COERULESCENS.** S. Africa. Similar habit, of bluish color; 25c.

***EUPHORBIA RHIPSALOIDES.** Zanzibar. Curious looking; leafless; numberless cylindrical stems, like a goose quill, 25c.

***EUPHORBIA NERIIFOLIA.** Tenerife. Shrubby, much branching, with narrow light green leaves. 25c.

***EUPHORBIA TIRUCALLI.** India. Quite a tree; branches cylindrical, dark green, leafless; called "milk hedge" in Coromandel. 25c.

Elephant's ear = *Colocasia antiquorum*.

FATSIA JAPONICA.

(*ARALIA SIEBOLDI*), Japan. For making a mass of dark green, shining and very ornamental foliage in half shady corners, this is quite unsurpassed. Very ornamental also for its large umbels of pure white flowers, followed by shining black berries; also a first-class house plant, 3-inch pots, 25c.

FATSIA JAPONICA MOSERI. More compact growing and with broader leaves; 50c up to \$2.50.

FATSIA PAPYRIFERA.

(*ARALIA PAPYRIFERA*), Formosa. The popular "rice paper plant," with its slender, gracefully waving stems several feet high, crown of broad, five-lobed leaves, often 2 feet across, and immense panicles of minute, whitish flowers, it has no equals among decorative plants, while it is not at all particular about soil and treatment. Associated with Bamboos, Cannas, Papyrus, etc., it will make in a very short time picturesque masses of wonderful scenic effect. 4-in. pots, 25c.

****FOURCROYA ALTISSIMA.** Southern Mexico. By far the most impressive of all "century plants;" leaves bright green, mostly upright, up to 10 ft. The much branched panicle of white flowers over 30 ft. high, 50c.

***Fourcroya Bedinghausii.** Mexico. Known also as *Roezlia regia*, *Yucca Parmentieri*, and other names; builds a stout trunk, up to 16 ft., crowned with long, leathery, gracefully drooping, bluish leaves, 25c up to \$10.

***Fourcroya gigantea.** Mexico. Almost stemless; leaves dark green, sparingly toothed; 25c to \$1.

***Fourcroya Lindeni.** Central America. A striking plant; leaves light green, richly bordered with yellow, attaining large size. 50c to \$20.

Gnaphalium lanatum = *Helichrysum petiolatum*.

Gynerium argenteum and **G. jubatum** = *Coraderia argentea* and *C. jubata*.

Helichrysum petiolatum. S. Africa. More commonly known as "Gnaphalium," much used for borders, etc. 10c; \$8 per hundred.

*MUSA ENSESE.

Abyssinia. "Abyssinian Banana," which produces the largest undivided leaves in creation. Unrivalled for tropical effect and for quick growth; specially recommended for newly planted places where it will impart quite striking features among slower growing palms, etc. 5-gal. cans, 1½ ft. 50c; 3 ft. \$1.

***MUSA MARTINI.** West Africa. Suckering freely, leaves less liable to be injured by wind. 25c and 50c.

NOLINA BIGELOWII. Arizona. Same habit as *Dasyliion quadrangulare*, leaves thinner, ending in splitting fibers; strong. \$1.

NOLINA LONGIFOLIA. Northern Mexico. Leaves ribbon-like, drooping, several ft. long; first-class for decoration of terraces and large vases. 50c.

Panicum excurrens. Tropical Africa. A very ornamental, free growing grass, of tropical effect. 25c to 50c.

*PAPYRUS ANTIQUORUM.

Egypt, Syria, etc. The classical "paper plant." Can not be dispensed with in any garden; nothing more graceful for massing together with other tropical looking plants, or for single groups on the lawn, or for screening unsightly buildings, while it will constantly supply the most elegant material for house decoration. Not particular about soil or location, but will take any amount of water. Clumps, 25c to \$1.

*PARATROPIA STELTZNERIANA.

Guatemala. Can not be recommended enough for picturesque effect, on account of its shining, light green, palmate leaves, and exceedingly rapid growth. Very hardy, and a first-class house plant also, growing to a large size in very small pots and standing much abuse. 25c to \$1.

Phormium tenax. New Zealand. And its variegated form, "New Zealand flax," very hardy and decorative. From 25c up.

***Richardia albo-maculata.** South Africa. "Spotted Calla," much used in the East as house plant. 25c.

***SACCHARUM CILIARE.** India. Most ornamental grass, makes very large clumps. From 25c up.

***SONCHUS ARBOREUS LACINIATUS.** Canary Islands. A regular "tree dandelion;" builds a stout trunk; leaves light green, feathery and drooping; immense panicles of extra double yellow flowers. 50c.

***Strelitzia augusta.** South Africa. Similar in habit to the more tender "traveler's tree;" leaves glaucous; flowers very large, white and pink. Young plants 50c.

***Strelitzia Reginae.** South Africa. Much smaller growing and mostly admired for its striking blue and yellow flowers, which give it the name of "bird of paradise." \$1 to \$5.

XANTHOSOMA NUEVO LEONENSE.

Nuevo Leon, Mexico. The "colossal elephant's ear," our own introduction, which puts literally in the shade the ordinary "elephant's ear," growing up to six feet, and with much larger leaves which stand almost horizontal. Will need some shade and rich, loose soil to do at its best. Strong, pot grown \$1; stronger in boxes \$2.

*YUCCA GIGANTEA.

Guatemala. The Queen of all YUCCAS, and one of the most striking among decorative plants. Makes with

time a tall, large crowned tree; leaves emerald green, glittering in the sun, 4-inch broad and several feet long. Unrivalled as isolated specimen or in groups. Strong, pot grown \$1.

Yucca recurvifolia. Atlantic and Gulf States. Builds a short trunk, entirely covered with broad, slightly glaucous, drooping leaves; very ornamental also for its huge panicles of white flowers; from 25c up.

YUCCA TRECULEANA.

Northern Mexico. One of the most impressive kinds; trunk stout, branching with age; leaves over 3 feet long, stiff, gutter shaped; inflorescence in immense, almost stemless panicles of thickly set, spirally arranged, large, pure white flowers. Very hardy and very striking; 25c and 50c.

Yucca Whipplei. Southern California. The pride of our hillsides when in bloom. From 25c up.

SECTION IV.

FRUIT BEARING AND ECONOMIC PLANTS

*ABERIA CAFFRA.

✓ South Africa. The "kai-apple;" a very fast growing, dark green, thorny shrub; fruit almost globular, yellow, of pleasant taste, making a capital, translucent jelly, by many considered superior to the ordinary "strawberry guava." A first-class plant also for hedges, impenetrable, ornamental and profitable. 3-in. pots, 25c; \$20 per 100.

✓ ***Acacia arabica.** Arabia and North Africa. Yields the true "gum arabic;" 25c.

***ACHRAS AUSTRALIS.** Queensland. A large evergreen tree; fruit obovate, one inch diameter. \$1.

✓ ****Achras sapota.** Mexico and West Indies. There called "zapote chico" and "sapodilla;" fruit brown, very juicy and sweet. Yields also, by incision, the true "chicle" or chewing gum. 2½-in. pots, 50c.

✓ ****AGLAIA ODORATA.** Cochinchina. An evergreen tree, bearing yellowish flowers, deliciously scented, employed to perfume high prized brand of tea. 3-in. pots, \$1.50.

✓ **Ahuacate and Alligator Pear.** See *Persea gratissima*.

✓ **ALEURITES FORDII.** Southern China. A medium sized, deciduous tree, bearing three seeded nuts, which yields "wood oil," much prized in that country, and now largely exported. 4-inch pots \$1.

✓ ****ALEURITES MOLUCCANA.** Moluccas, Philippines, etc. "candle nut tree," yields "kekune" or "kukui" oil; also a fine shade tree. \$1.

✓ ***Alpinia nutans.** India, etc. Roots boiled in syrup make the much prized "Chinese ginger." (See also under Section III.). From 50c to \$5.

***Amomum cardamomum.** Ceylon. With aromatic leaves and seeds. 25c.

***Andropogon schoenanthus.** India. "Lemon scented grass," much used in perfumery and medicine. 25c.

*ANONA CHERIMOLIA.

Peru, etc. "Cirimoya," by some wrongly named "custard apple," this being the West Indian name for *A. reticulata*. A small, bushy tree; leaves broad, aromatic; bears variously shaped fruits, up to 2 lbs.; the consistence of ice cream and generally much relished. Now becoming a regularly marketable fruit in Southern California. 12-inch 25c, 24-inch 50c, 36-inch \$1.

✓ *ANONA MACROCARPA. South America. Leaves and fruits larger; a good bearer. 3-inch pots 50c.

✓ **Arbutus unedo.** Southern Europe. "Strawberry tree." 24-inch 75c, 36-inch \$1.

✓ **BENTHAMIA FRAGIFERA.** Himalaya. Also called "strawberry tree," fruits much larger, but not of much taste. Strong, \$1.

✓ **BERRYA AMMONILLA. Southern India. Yields the much prized "Trinchomalee wood;" also very pretty when in bloom. 50c.

Bohmeria nivea. Assam, China, etc. Now grown in many countries under the name of "ramie," a first-class, silky fiber. 25c.

✓ **BOLDOA FRAGRANS.** Chile. A medium sized tree; leaves evergreen, fragrant; berries edible; wood very valuable. \$1.

***Bombax ceiba.** Mexico, etc. The silky, elastic fibers of its large pods used for stuffing mattresses, etc., like those of *Chorisia* and *Eriodendron*. \$1.

✓ ***BROSIMUM ALICASTRUM.** Jamaica. There called "bread nut," these being of very good taste; foliage also relished by cattle. \$1.

✓ ***BYRSONIMA CRASSIFOLIA.** Mexico. There popularly known as "nanche;" a small evergreen tree, with thick leaves, yellow flowers, and bunches of reddish berries of very pleasant taste. \$2.

✓ ***Cajanus indicus.** India. Bears large crops of richly nutritious peas; also a very pretty shrub with its yellow and maroon flowers. 25c.

Camphor tree. See *Cinnamomum camphora*.

****CANANGIUM ODORATUM.** Philippines, etc. A tall tree; from its flowers the celebrated "ylang-ylang" perfume is distilled. 3-inch pots \$1.

✓ **CAPPARIS SPINOSA.** Southern Europe. Yields "capers" of commerce, used for pickling, sauces, etc.; quite at home here. 25c and 50c.

✓ ***CARICA QUERCIFOLIA.** Paraguay and Argentina. Very fast growing; its halberd shaped, large leaves containing a large percentage of "Papaine," now much used in preference to "pepsine." 3-inch pots 50c.

✓ ***CARISSA ACUMINATA.** Natal. An erect, spiny shrub; flowers white, sweet scented; berries, red, small, very sweet. 50c.

✓ ***CARISSA CARANDAS.** India. There considered as the best fruit for jams and preserves; varies considerably in size. Newly introduced. \$1.00.

✓ ***CARISSA EDULIS.** Northern India. Very spiny and suitable for hedges; berries used like the preceding. 25c to \$1.

✓ ***Carissa grandiflora.** Natal. Flowers large, pure white, very fragrant, fruits size of a plum, making delicious jelly. 3-inch pots 25c.

✓ **Carob tree.** See *Ceratonia siliqua*.

✓ * **CASIMIROA EDULIS.**

Mexico. The "zapote blanco," of which one tree some 100 years old is to be seen in Santa Barbara. While young grows very fast and spindles up, being very ornamental for its habit and its glossy trifoliate leaves. Fruits quite large, apple shaped, of a buttery consistence, deliciously sweet, sure to be appreciated by everybody. No Southern California garden must be without it. Pot grown, 6-inch 25c; 12-inch 50c.

✓ * **CERATONIA SILQUA.**

Mediterranean region, "Carob tree," "algarrobo" and "St. John's bread." Nothing better for covering dry, rocky hillsides, (the only tree which thrives on the lava beds of Vesuvius), and in California growing faster than in its native country. Left without pruning it will widely spread and make dense masses of dark green, shining foliage; but, if trained up, it will make the most stately and admirable avenue tree. Nothing like it. The pulp of its brown pods is a capital feed for horses, and also much used for making sweets. Pot grown, 8-inch 25c; 18-inch 50c; 24-inch \$1.

✓ ***Cinnamomum camphora.** Formosa and Japan. The "camphor tree," quite popular in California as a shade tree, which may be utilized for the extraction of "camphor." 12-inch 25c, 24-inch 50c, 36-inch \$1.50, 4-ft. \$2, 5-ft. \$2.50.

✓ **Cirimoya** = *Anona cherimolia*.

* **CITRUS FRUITS.**

Oranges, lemons, pomelos or grapefruits, citrons, limes and mandarines. Good, healthy plants, in 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft.; according to variety. \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.

✓ ***COPAIFERA BAUMANNI.** Angola.

✓ ***COPAIFERA COLEOSPERMA.** Angola. Both valuable timber trees, yielding also a kind of balsam.

✓ **Custard apple.** See *Anona cherimolia*.

✓ ****Cyphomandra betacea*.** South America. "Tree tomato," berries large, egg shaped, bright orange, very fine if stewed with sugar. 25c and 50c.

✓ *****DIOSPYROS EBENASTER*.** Southern Mexico. "Zapote negro," fruits black inside, very sweet. 4-inch pots \$2.

✓ ***Eriobotrya japonica*.** China and Japan. The "loquat;" seedlings, 25c to \$1; grafted varieties \$1.

✓ ****EUGENIA EDULIS*.** River Plate. Tall growing, bears excellent fruits size of an apricot; newly introduced. \$5.

✓ ****Eugenia jambos*.** India, etc. "Rose apple;" fruits size of a plum, rose scented. 50c. to \$2.50.

✓ ****Eugenia myrtifolia*.** East Australia. Mostly grown as an ornamental tree, its oval, violet berries are, however, liked by many. 50c. to \$2.50.

✓ ****EUGENIA PITANGA*.**

Brazil and Argentina. A tall growing shrub, oval and glossy leaves; fruit scarlet, like a small tomato in shape, very pleasant to eat, and making excellent jelly. 4-in. pots 50c; 5-gal. cans, \$1 to \$2.

Excoecaria sebifera = *Sapium sebiferum*.

✓ ****FEIJOA SELLOWIANA***.

Uruguay, etc. A small tree, allied to Guavas, but hardier than any of them; leaves oval, coriaceous, glossy green above and scurfy white underneath; fruits greenish, size of a large plum, containing a delicious pulp, so highly perfumed that baskets having held them will retain their perfume for weeks. For its symmetrical shape, remarkable foliage, and showy white and crimson flowers, also quite ornamental. \$2.50.

****Ficus elastica*.** Assam. For many years the only known source of "rubber;" extensively grown as a house plant. 50c to \$5.

✓ ****FICUS GLOMERATA*.** India. The "cluster fig;" a large tree, bearing a wonderful number of small, edible figs, in bunches, all along the trunk and main branches. Strong, \$2.50.

✓ ****FICUS PALMERI*.** Western Mexico. A stout, medium sized tree, bearing small round, white figs, of pleasant taste. 50c.

✓ ****FICUS PSEUDO-CARICA*.** Harrar (Abysinia). Extra vigorous grower, branches reddish, leaves more deeply cut than the ordinary fig; fruits remarkably rich in sugar. 25c to \$2.50.

****FICUS*.** Species from Cabul. As yet undetermined; extra vigorous, leaves very large, broadly ovate; figs said to be the best of all kinds grown in India. 50c to \$2.

✓ ****FLACOURTIA RAMONTCHI*.** India. In the West Indies called "Governor's plum;" a dense leaved, spiny, tall shrub; fruits purple, size of a small plum. Small 25c.

✓ *****Gonolobium edule*.** Central America. A climbing, fast growing plant; young fruits used like summer squashes. 25c.

****Gossypium arboreum*.** Mexico. "Tree cotton;" attains quite a large size, and bears good crops of long staple cotton. 50c.

Guava, lemon = *Psidium guava*.

Guava, strawberry = *Psidium Cattleyanum*.

✓ ****GUEVINA AVELLANA*.** Southern Chile. A handsome evergreen tree, bearing round delicious nuts. \$2.50.

*****HAEMATOXYLON CAMPECHIANUM*.** Central America. A medium sized tree, yielding the well known "logwood" employed in different industries. \$1.

✓ ****HARPEPHYLLUM CAFFRUM*.** South Africa. There called "Kafir plum;" a tall handsome tree, with beautiful glossy foliage; fruits like large olives, wood very valuable. Will also make a first-class street tree. 4-in pots, 50c and \$1.

****Lawsonia alba*.** India. A tall shrub, with pretty foliage and very fragrant white flowers, for which it is called "reseda" or "mignonette" in the West Indies; powdered leaves furnish "henna," from the remotest ages used for dyeing in orange red. 3-in. pots 50c.

Loquat. See *Eriobotrya japonica*.

✓ ****LUCUMA SALICIFOLIA***.

Southern Mexico. "Zapote borracho;" considered there as one of the best native fruits, and said to cause slight intoxication, if partaken of too freely. \$2.50.

✓ ****MAESA INDICA*.** India. A middle sized evergreen tree, with edible berries. 50c.

✓ *****Mangifera indica*.** India. The "mango," doing well at Santa Barbara. Seedlings 50c and \$1.

✓ *****Musa Cavendishii, or Sinensis*.** Tropical Asia. "Dwarf banana," perhaps the variety most extensively grown for the market. 50c to \$2.50.

✓ *****MUSA var. LELE*.** Hawaiian Islands. Grows taller, and is said to bear excellent fruits. \$1.

✓ *****Musa var. "Hart's choice"*.** West Indies. Tall and very freely growing; fruits not very large, but of superior quality. 50c and \$1.

✓ ***Musa** var. "Orenoco." South America. Most commonly planted; tall growing, fruits large; quality medium. 50c and \$1.

✓ ****MUSA** var. "Panama plantain." Panama. This belongs to the section of bananas which are eaten only cooked. \$1.

✓ ***Nephelium longanum.** India, etc. The "longan;" fruits considered slightly inferior to the "li-tchi," N. litchi. 3-in. pots \$1.

✓ **Opuntia ficus indica.** Mexico. Best varieties of the edible "tuna" or "prickly pear;" some of them absolutely spineless. 25c to \$1.

✓ ****Passiflora laurifolia.** West Indies. The "water lemon," a climber with rich foliage and large egg shaped fruits of excellent taste. \$1.

✓ ***PERSEA GRATISSIMA.**

Mexico, etc. "Ahuate" or "alligator pear," called also "avocatier" in the French colonies and "midshipman's butter" in the British; a handsome shade tree, bearing large, usually pear shaped fruits, with violet or green skin. The firm pulp, seasoned with lemon, pepper and salt, makes the most delicious salad. 4-in. pots 50c and \$1.

Phormium tenax. "New Zealand flax." A valuable fiber plant. See also under Section III. From 25c up.

✓ **PINUS EDULIS.** New Mexico. A medium sized tree; nuts very nice, known as "pinones." 50c.

✓ **Pinus pinea.** Italy. The very picturesque "umbrella" or "stone pine;" yields delicately flavored nuts, much used in confectionery. 2 ft., 5-gal. cans \$3.

✓ ****PIPER NIGRUM.** India, etc. A self clinging climber with fleshy leaves; yields "black pepper" of commerce. 50c.

✓ ***PSIDIUM ARACA.**

Brazil. Leaves larger and thicker than the ordinary "strawberry guava;" fruits also larger, of bright yellow color and of fine taste. 3-in. pots, 50c.

✓ ***Psidium Cattleyanum.** Brazil. Ordinary "strawberry guava;" fruits dark purple. 3-in. pots 10c and \$5 per 100, 1-ft. 35c, 18-in. 50c.

✓ ***Psidium guava.** South America. "Lemon guava;" fruits larger, mostly used for jellies and preserves. 25c.

✓ ***PSIDIUM LUCIDUM.** Brazil. Commonly known as "yellow strawberry guava;" fruit yellow and of finer flavor. 25c.

✓ **PSORALEA GLANDULOSA.** Chile. Called "culen" and "Jesuit tea," from the aromatic properties of its leaves; a tall, fast growing shrub, with bluish flowers. 25c and 50c.

✓ **QUERCUS SUBER.** Southern Europe and North Africa. The "cork oak," being the only producer of this substance, and likely to prove profitable for growing in California. 25c.

✓ ****RHEEDIA LATIFOLIA.** Paraguay. A noble looking tree, bearing oval, edible, good sized berries. \$5.

***SAPINDUS UTILIS.** Southern China. A moderate sized tree, its berries containing as much at 28 % of "saponine." Trees 8, 10 years old, in Algeria, have produced from \$10. to \$20 worth of berries every year. 50c and \$2.

Sapium sebiferum. China. "Tallow tree;" its berries yield a kind of vegetable tallow, used for candles, and also exported to a certain extent. 50c to \$2.

***Sechium edule.** Mexico. Called "chocho" and "chayotte" by the French; a vigorous climber of the gourd family; fruits much prized as a very delicate vegetable marrow; large tuberous roots are edible also. 50c.

***SOLANUM GUATEMALENSE.** Central America. "Pepino" and "melon shrub;" soft wooded; stems and flowers of violet color, fruits size of a goose egg, pointed, lemon yellow, striped purple, partaking of the pineapple and muskmelon flavor. 25c.

✓ ****STRYCHNOS SCHUMANNI.** Angola.

✓ ****STRYCHNOS VOLKENSI.** Angola. Although closely related to the dreaded *S. NUX VOMICA*, which yields "strychnia," both of these bear wholesome fruits much prized in their country. \$1.

✓ ****TAMARINDUS INDICA.** India. The "tamarind tree;" its pods filled with pleasant, subacid pulp. 50c.

✓ ****VANGUERIA EDULIS.** Madagascar. There called "voa-vanga," a small tree bearing edible fruits, shape of an apple. 50c.

✓ ***XYLOSMA SALZMANNI.** Paraguay and Argentina. A spiny shrub, bearing blackish fruits, like huckleberries. \$1.

✓ **Zapote blanco**, see *Casimiroa edulis*.

✓ **Zapote chico**, see *Achras sapota*.

✓ **Zapote borracho**, see *Lucuma salicifolia*.

✓ **Zapote negro**, see *Diospyros ebenaster*.

N. B. Apple, pear, peach, plum, and other so-called "deciduous fruits" are also supplied at proper season. Lists and prices on application.

SECTION V.

TIMBER, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

D. denotes trees which drop their leaves in winter. Figures given after names denote ultimate height of each tree.

ACACIAS.

The Acacias are so much a feature of California gardens, that no one will think of planting a garden without at least several species of them. Nearly all of those enumerated below are thornless and natives of Australia, and while quickly responding to good care, will still grow if not given any.

***ACACIA CAVENIA.** Chile. 30 ft., 2½-in. pots, 25c.

***Acacia dealbata.** Australia. 100 ft., "silver wattle" and "mimosa" of the Riviera; one of the most gorgeous when in bloom; foliage bluish green; 2 ft., 25c.

Acacia floribunda = *A. retinodes*.

Acacia latifolia = *A. longifolia*.

***Acacia longifolia.** 30 ft., very floriferous; catkins of light yellow flowers at the axil of every leaf; if properly trimmed will make an admirable street tree; also stands remarkably well next to the ocean. 3 ft., 35c.; 8 ft., \$1.00.

***Acacia melanoxylon.** Australia. 100 ft., the "black wattle;" pyramidal and compact growing; fine for streets and avenues; splendid for forest effect; also to form a sombre background to dwarfer and brighter blooming kinds. 1 ft., 10c.; 3 ft., 20c.; 4 ft., 30c.; 5 ft., in 5-gal. cans, 75c.

***ACACIA MELANOXYLON SPECTABILIS.** 100 ft., finer than the type. 50c.

***Acacia mollissima.** Australia. 100 ft., much like *A. dealbata*, with darker foliage and blooming later; 1 ft., 10c.

***ACACIA PENNINERVIS.** Australia. 40 ft., much like *A. retinodes*, but more spreading and wavy; literally everblooming; 3-in. pots, 25c.

***Acacia pycnantha.** Australia. 80 ft., the "golden wattle;" rich, bright green foliage; splendid when in bloom; 5 ft., 75c.

***Acacia retinodes.** *Australia. 30 ft., popularly known as *A. floribunda*; the happy combination of its feathery, willow like, light green foliage and profuse, very fragrant, misty yellow flowers makes it one of the most desirable, either for massing together, or for growing as standards, if properly trained; 1 ft., 10c.; 2 ft., 25c.; 5-6 ft., in 5-gal. cans, 75c.

For other ornamental Acacias of smaller growth, see under SECTION VI.

D AESCULUS CALIFORNICA. California. 40 ft. the "California buckeye;" looking like a giant bouquet when covered with its pinkish white blossoms; 1 ft., \$1.

*AGATHIS ORIENTALIS.

Malayan Archipelago. 120 ft., known also as Dammara, and the first known source of "dammar resin." A splendid coniferous tree, unlike any other, its broad, oval shaped very thick leaves looking like those of a laurel. Not offered by anybody in this country nor in Europe. Having raised a large number we can offer this exceedingly rare kind quite cheap. 3-in. pots, 25c up to \$1.50.

D Albizia julibrissin. Asia Minor. 60 ft. "Constantinople Acacia;" fluffy, pink flowers in summer; 50c and \$1.

D ALEURITES FORDII. Southern China. 50 ft., see under Section IV.

***Araucaria Bidwilli.** Queensland. 150 ft., "bunya-bunya;" no doubt the most majestic and impressive tree for large lawns; very strong; in 5-gal. cans, \$6 to \$8.

***Araucaria excelsa.** Norfolk Island. 150 ft. The much admired "Norfolk Island Pine," its sky seeking spires being such a striking feature of Santa Barbara. \$1 per foot, up to 5 ft.

Araucaria imbricata. Southern Chile. 150 ft., "monkey puzzle," 3-in. pots, 50c.

ASPIDOSPERMA QUEBRACHO. Paraguay and Argentina. 60 ft., considered one of the most valuable timber trees of South America. 2 ft., \$1.50.

***BAPHIA RACEMOSA.** Natal. 30 ft., flowers white, smelling like violets; 50c.

****BARRINGTONIA SPECIOSA.** Malayan Archipelago. 30 ft., flower large, crimson, \$5.

****BERRYA AMMONILLA.** Southern India. 50 ft., see under Section IV. 50c.

Black Wattle = *Acacia melanoxylon*.

Blue Gum = *Eucalyptus globulus*.

D *BOLUSANTHUS SPECIOSUS. Natal. 25 ft., quite recently discovered, remarkable for its profuse blue flowers. 3-in. pots, \$2.

Brachychiton acerifolium—*Sterculia acerifolia*.

Brachychiton populneum—*Sterculia diversifolia*.

****BUTEA FRONDOSA.** India. 50 ft., flower crimson orange, very showy, \$1.

***CALPURNIA LASIOGYNE.** Natal. 25 ft., "Natal laburnum" from its showy bunches of yellow flowers, in winter. 3-in. pots, 50c.

Camphor tree, see *Cinnamomum camphora*.

CASUARINAS.

Popularly called "she oaks" and "beef" woods," singular, leafless trees, with generally weeping branchlets, of greyish color, having quite the appearance of gigantic "horse tails." Suitable for cemeteries, also for quickly making background masses of sombre effect. Will stand better than any other tree brackish and alkaline soil, and will thrive on pure sand, right on the beach of the ocean.

***CASUARINA CUNNINGHAMIANA.** Queensland. 70 ft., 25c and 50c.

***Casuarina quadrivalvis.** East Australia. 2 ft., 35c.

***Casuarina stricta.** East Australia. 50 ft. 1 ft., 25c.

D Catalpa speciosa. Mississippi Valley 100 ft., classed among the very best timber trees of the U. S.; flower white, showy, 50c to \$1.50.

Cedrela australis—*C. toona*.

D *CEDRELA FISSILIS. Brazil and Paraguay. 100 ft. 2 ft., \$1.

D Cedrela sinensis. Northern China. 70 ft. 2 ft., \$1.

D *CEDRELA TOONA. South Asia and North Australia. 80 ft. 3-in. pots, 50c. All of them supplying first-class, red colored, fragrant timber, the South American species growing faster than the others.

Cedrus Atlantica. North Africa. 200 ft. 50c and \$1.

Cedrus Deodara. Himalaya. 200 ft. 1½ to 2½ ft., \$1.

Cedrus Libani. Syria. 200 ft. 3 ft., boxed, \$5.

D CELTIS SINENSIS. China. 50 ft., "Chinese huckleberry." 50c.

Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana. Northern California and Oregon. 150 ft. "Lawson Cypress," small, 25c.

CINNAMOMUM CAMPHORA.

Formosa and Japan. 100 ft. The very popular "camphor tree," combining together more good points than any other tree for sidewalk planting. Not particular about soil, free from all insect pests, retaining well its foliage, pretty at all seasons, and singularly so when its new growth comes out brilliantly copper and pink colored. Also valuable for massing in extensive grounds. See also under Section IV. 1 ft., 25c.; 2 ft., 50c.; 3 ft., \$1.50; 4 ft., \$2; 5 ft., \$2.50.

CINNAMOMUM PEDUNCULATUM. Japan. 50 ft. Pyramidal and symmetrical growing; suitable for street planting; 50c and \$1.

***CORDIA FRANCISI.** South America. 20 ft. leaves broad, very scabrous, flowers white, fragrant, followed by bunches of bright yellow, long lasting berries. Strong, \$1.

Cryptomeria elegans. Japan. 50 ft., quite compact and bushy growing; foliage rusty red; 10 in., 25c.; 3 ft., \$1.25.

Cryptomeria japonica. Japan. 120 ft., "Japanese Cedar," 4 ft., \$1.25.

CUPRESSUS ARIZONICA.

Mountains of Arizona. 70 ft.; no doubt the most "silvery" of all Cypresses, and of great scenic effect; grows quite fast, in any kind of soil; stands well alike intense drought and many degrees of frost. 25c and 50c.

***CUPRESSUS BENTHAMI.** Mexico. 100 ft. fast growing and much spreading; 50c.

***CUPRESSUS EXCELSA.** Mountains of Guatemala. 100 ft.; also fast growing, with rather drooping branches, \$1.

Cupressus funebris. Himalaya and China 60 ft.; "Weeping Cypress;" quite ornamental; 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

***CUPRESSUS LUSITANICA.** China. 100 ft. of glaucous color, 50c.

Cupressus macrocarpa. California. 100 ft., "Monterey Cypress," pot grown; 1 ft., 5c.; 2 ft., 20c.; 3-4 ft., 50c.; boxes of 100, \$2.50.

Cupressus sempervirens. Asia Minor, Island of Crete, etc.; 100 ft.; "Italian Cypress;" 1 ft., 10c.; 4 ft., 50c.; 6 ft. \$1; 7 ft., \$2; 8 ft., \$3.

CUPRESSUS TORULOSA. Himalaya. 100 ft.; widely spreading at base; 50c.

***DALBERGIA SISSOO.** India. 80 ft.; there prized as a first-class timber; will grow in dry soil, and also stands being flooded; small, 25c.

DOMBEYAS.

Medium sized evergreen trees, with rich foliage and showy, snowy white or light pink flowers. If cut after blooming will flower many times in the year, with exception of *D. Natalensis*, which blooms only in November and December.

***DOMBEYA NATALENSIS.** Natal. 30 ft.; more pyramidal growing than the following; in early winter literally covered with pure white, sweet scented flowers; 1 ft., 50c.; 2 ft., \$1.

***DOMBEYA PUNCTATA.** Bourbon Island. 20 ft.; foliage shape of the following but more glabrous; flowers bright pink; 3-in. pots, 50c.

***DOMBEYA SPECTABILIS.** Central Africa. 20 ft., leaves broad, fussy, flowers light pink; 10 inch, 50c.

***DOMBEYA SPECTABILIS ALBA.** Same as above; flowers pure white; 50c.

EHRETIA ELLIPTICA. Southern Texas and Northern Mexico. 30 ft.; "anagua;" flowers white, sweet scented; 50c.

D ***ENTEROLOBIUM CYCLOCARPUM.** From Cuba southwards, 150 ft.; called "orellera" in Cuba, and "timboo" in Brazil; flowers white; strong. \$1 and \$2.

D ***ERYTHRINA BOGOTENSIS,** Colombia, 50 ft.; 3-in. pots, 50c.

D ***ERYTHRINA CAFFRA.** Natal. 70 ft.; 3-in. pots, 50c.

D ***Erythrina crista galli.** Brazil. 30 ft.; 3-in. pots, 25c.

D ***ERYTHRINA SUBERIFERA.** South West Africa. 50 ft.; 3-in. pots, 50c.

D ***ERYTHRINA SUBEROSA.** India. 50 ft.; 3-in. pots, 50c; all of them going under the name of "coral trees," for the showy appearance of their vermillion scarlet flowers, mostly produced before the new leaves.

EUCA LYPTUS.

To the late Baron Von Mueller, and to his enthusiastic co-operators, some of whom are still with us, California owes an unredeemable debt of gratefulness for the introduction of this priceless group of Australian trees, popularly known as "gums." The different kinds, of which nearly 200 are known at present, offer in fact invaluable resources to the Forester, to the Builder and to the Landscape Architect alike. The keenest interest is now awakening in Southern California for extensively planting the best suited kinds for different purposes and different locations. We have in stock and can offer the following, at present, while we are also ready to contract for supplying any others and in any quantities.

***EUCA LYPTUS BOTRYOIDES.** East Australia. 100 ft.; "bastard mahogany," a handsome, symmetrical tree, well suited for avenues; timber valuable; 3-in. pots, 25c.

***EUCA LYPTUS CITRIODORA.** Queensland. 150 ft. "lemon scented gum;" trunk slender, smooth, ivory white, unequaled for scenic effect; wood hard, elastic and durable; leaves yield volatile oil; 1 ft. 25c.

***EUCA LYPTUS CORNUTA.** West Australia. 80 ft.; "yate;" timber tough and elastic; mostly valuable for its doing well in alkaline and saline soil; 2½ ft., 25c.

***EUCA LYPTUS CORYMBOSA.** East Australia. 100 ft.; "blood wood;" a shapely tree; foliage often tinted red; timber lasting under ground better than any other; flats \$1 per 100, \$10 per 1000.

***EUCA LYPTUS CORYNOCALYX.** South Australia. "Sugar gum;" suitable for arid, rocky soil; wood used for railway ties and fence posts; foliage eagerly browsed by cattle; 2½ ft., 15c.

***EUCA LYPTUS DIVERSICOLOR.** West Australia. 400 ft.; "karri;" a cooossal tree of striking appearance; one of the best timbers known; 3-in. pots, 25c.

***EUCA LYPTUS FICIFOLIA.** South Western Australia. 50 ft.; "scarlet flowered gum;" of moderate growth and much prized for the gorgeous red color of its large flowers; pot grown, 1 ft., 25c; 2 ft., 50c.

***EUCA LYPTUS GLOBULUS.** Victoria and Tasmania. 350 ft.; "blue gum;" flats, \$1.50 per 100, \$12 per 1000.

***EUCA LYPTUS LEHMANNI.** West Australia. 30 ft.; will thrive in the poorest soil and make a regular spreading head; 4 ft., 25c.

***EUCA LYPTUS LEUCOXYLON.** East and South Australia. 100 ft.; "iron bark tree;" grows straight up and very fast; flowers vary from white to pink; timber very valuable; 2 ft., 25c.

***EUCA LYPTUS RISDONI.** Tasmania. 60 ft.; much prized for decorating on account of its drooping branches clothed with connate, ash grey leaves. 1 ft., 25c.

***EUCA LYPTUS ROSTRATA.** East Australia. 150 ft.; "red gum," from the color of its wood. 2 ft. 15c.

***EUCA LYPTUS SALIGNA.** New South Wales. 200 ft.; "white and grey gum," quite picturesque for its drooping branches and narrow leaves; first-class timber. 2-in. pots 25c.

***EUCA LYPTUS SALUBRIS.** Western and Central Australia. 100 ft.; "gimlet wood;" leaves lemon scented, wood very close grained. 3-in. pots, 25c.

***EUCA LYPTUS VIMINALIS.** From N. S. Wales to Tasmania. 300 ft.; "manna gum;" fast growing, branches drooping. 2 ft., 15c.

***EUGENIA AUSTRALIS** = *E. myrtifolia*.

***EUGENIA MYRTIFOLIA.**

Queensland and N. S. Wales, 60 ft., pyramidal growing; makes an admirable street tree; see also under Section IV. 1 ft., 50c. Special prices by the 100 and by the 1000.

FICUS, "Rubber Tree."

Wherever a tropical effect is particularly desired nothing better than the different kinds of Ficus, of which we have by far the largest assortment in the country. If planted in rich, deep soil, and allowed plenty of water these trees will grow wonderfully, and many of them will throw their curious aerial roots from the branches, as illustrated by the celebrated "banyan tree." As they generally grow very large and spread both branches and roots widely apart, they are mostly recommendable for extensive grounds.

***FICUS ALTISSIMA.** Java. 100 ft.; very handsome; lately introduced; large shining leaves. 4-in. pots, 50c.

***Ficus australis** = *F. rubiginosa*.

***FICUS BELLINGERI.** Queensland. 60 ft.; quite ornamental and fast growing. 4-in. pots, 50c.

***Ficus Bengalensis.** India. 100 ft.; the true "banyan tree." 3-in. pots, 50c.

****FICUS CHAUVIERI.** New Caledonia. 60 ft.; with broader leaves and more ornamental than *F. elastica*. 3-in. pots, \$1.

D *FICUS CUNNINGHAMII. Queensland. 80 ft. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.

***Ficus elastica.** Assam. 60 ft.; true "rubber tree;" makes shapely sidewalk trees. See also under Section IV. 50c to \$5.

***FICUS GLOMERATA.** India and North Australia. 70 ft.; "cluster fig;" see also under Section IV. Strong, \$2.50.

***FICUS INFECTORIA.** India. 60 ft., with long, dark green, glossy leaves. 3-in. pots, 50c.

***FICUS HISPIDA.** India. 50 ft., leaves quite rough, used to polish wood. 3-in. pots, 50c.

***Ficus macrophylla.** Queensland. 100 ft.; "Moreton bay fig." From 50c up.

***FICUS NEMORALIS.** India. 20 ft.; very graceful; leaves deeply serrated, shining, light green. 4-in. pots, \$1.

***Ficus oppositifolia** = *F. hispida*.

Ficus nitida. Fretusa.

***FICUS PALMERI.** Lower California and Sonora. 30 ft. See under Section IV. 3-in. pots, 50c.

***FICUS PRINCEPS.** Brazil. 60 ft.; magnificent foliage, bronze and copper colored when young. 4-in. pots, \$1.

***FICUS RELIGIOSA.** India. 100 ft.; the "peepul" or "sacred fig;" leaves ending in a very long thin point. 3-in. pots, 50c.

***FICUS RETUSA.** India and China. 80 ft.; leaves rhombiform in shape; much desirable as a street tree. 3-in. pots, 50c.

***FICUS ROXBURGHII.** India. 30 ft.; leaves broad, almost round, used in place of dishes. 3-in. pots, \$1.

***Ficus rubiginosa.** Australia. 100 ft.; sending out freely aerial roots, and very hardy. 4-in. pots, 50c.

D FRAXINUS VELUTINA. Arizona. 50 ft.; fast growing, stands well drought and alkaline soil. From ground, 50c to \$1.

Gingko biloba = *Salisbury* *adiantifolia*.

***GMELINA ARBOREA.** India. 60 ft.

***GMELINA ASIATICA.** India. 60 ft.; both handsome ornamental trees; flowers creamy white, showy; timber very valuable. 3-in. pots, 50c.

***Grevillea robusta.** East Australia. 150 ft.; 2 ft., 20c; 4 ft., 75c.

***HARPEPHYLLUM CAFFRUM.** South Africa. 60 ft; of symmetrical shape, with rich foliage; admirable for street planting. 4-in. pots, 50c and \$1.

***HYMENOSPORUM FLAVUM.**

Queensland and New South Wales. 100 ft. Related to Pittosporum, but taller and handsomer than any of them. A truly magnificent tree, admirable for avenues, on account of its quick and pyramidal growth, gracefully drooping branches, glossy, thickly set foliage, and very profuse, sweet scented, yellow flowers. 3-in. pots, 50c.

***JACARANDA CHELONIA.** Argentina. 30 ft.; foliage more finely cut than the following. 4-in. pots, \$1.

Jacaranda mimosaeifolia = *J. ovalifolia*.

D *Jacaranda ovalifolia. Brazil. 30 ft.; quite ornamental for its feathery foliage, and huge panicles of blue flowers. 1 ft., 25c; 3 ft., 75c; 4 and 5 ft., \$1.50.

***LEUCADENDRON ARGENTEUM.**

Table mountain at the Cape of Good Hope. 30 ft. The greatly admired and always rare "Silver tree," doing particularly well at Santa Barbara, this being the only place where it is known to have ripened seeds, out of its native habitat. 12-in., \$2.50; 18-in., \$3.

Ligustrum lucidum. Japan. 20 ft.; makes naturally a globular, symmetrical head, suitable for narrow sidewalks. From ground, 75c to \$1.50.

***LITHRAEA GILLIESII.** Argentina. 25 ft.; foliage glossy, reddish underneath. 3-in. pots, 50c.

LYONOTHAMNUS FLORIBUNDUS. var. **ASPLENIFOLIUS.**

Santa Cruz and Santa Rosa Islands. 50 ft.; found only on those small islands, and called "palo fierro" and "iron wood;" it has a straight, tapering trunk, markedly triangular at the base, and reddish, stringy bark, which peels off, in long ribbons from top to bottom; young growth covered with reddish hair and exhales aromatic odor; its evergreen leaves are finely cut like ferns, and every branchlet is crowned with a terminal umbel of white, powerfully scented flowers, 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Very hard to raise, and never offered by anybody but ourselves. 2½-in. pots, \$1.

***MABA SANDWICENSIS.** Hawaiian Islands. 40 ft.; a handsome evergreen tree, having very tough wood. 3-in. pots, \$1.

D *Machaerium tipa* = *Tipuana speciosa*.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.

Southern Atlantic States. 150 ft. The noblest and handsomest looking tree in the United States, and among the very finest that can be grown in Gardens. Does wonderfully well in Southern California, even in shallow and rocky soil, and has become here almost everblooming. 2-3 ft., 75c; 6-7 ft., \$5; 8 ft., \$8; 10 ft., \$10.

D *Melia azederach umbraculifera*. India. 50 ft.; the variety originated in Texas, and commonly known as "umbrella tree;" From 25c to \$2.

***METROSIDEROS TOMENTOSA.** New Zealand. 60 ft.; much branched, leaves ovate, whitish beneath; flowers showy, deep red, in the shape of *Callistemon*, popularly known as "bottle brushes." A good street tree, 25c.

***MICHELIA CHAMPACA.** India. 100 ft.; the "sampige," held in great veneration by the Hindus, quite remarkable for its perfectly pyramidal shape, large, very light green leaves, and orange, powerfully scented flowers. 4-in. pots, \$1.

Monterey Cypress = *Cupressus macrocarpa*.

Monterey Pine = *Pinus insignis*.

MYOPORUMS.

For quick and picturesque effect no matter how poor be the soil, hardly any other medium sized trees will rival with these, which all have glossy leaves, whitish bell-shaped flowers and pretty, lilac-colored berries. Will also stand better than most trees the immediate vicinity of the Ocean.

***MYOPORUM ACUMINATUM.** Australia. 25 ft. 4 ft., 50c. 6 to 8 ft., 75c.

***Myoporum laetum.** New Zealand. 25 ft. 4 ft., 50c; 6 to 8 ft., 75c.

***MYOPORUM VERRUCOSUM** Australia. 25 ft. 4 ft., 50c; 6 to 8 ft., 75c.

***MYOPORUM SANDWICENSE.** Hawaiian Islands. 25 ft.; "naio" of the natives; quite interesting for its wood and roots having the same scent as the true "sandal-wood." 3-in. pots, 50c.

***MYRSINE LESSERTIANA.** Hawaiian Islands. 50 ft.; compact growing, with small thick leaves; natives call it "kolea;" red dye extracted from its berries. 3-in. pots, 50c.

***MYRSINE SEMISERRATA.** India. 30 ft.; has much larger leaves, deeply toothed. 3-in. pots, 50c.

D **Negundo fraxinifolium.** Eastern States. 70 ft.; commonly called "ash leaved maple" and "box elder." 50c and \$1.

D **Negundo fraxinifolium follis argenteo variegatis.** The most striking and effective of variegated trees, looking pure white at some distance. \$1 and \$2.

***NYCTANTHES ARBOR TRISTIS.** India. 20 ft.; deep green foliage; flowers highly fragrant, white and orange, opening only during the night. 4-in. pots, \$1.

Olea Europaea. Southern Europe. 50 ft.; of scenic effect for its silvery gray foliage. 3-in. pots, 50c.

***Olea Sandwicensis.** Hawaiian Islands. 50 ft. foliage bright green; 50c.

***OROXylum INDICUM.** India. 30 ft.; striking foliage; flowers almost black. 3-in. pots, 50c.

***Parkinsonia aculeata.** Southwestern States, Northern Mexico, etc. 25 ft.; thorny, feathery, drooping branches; very showy, yellow flowers. 3-in. pots, 35c.

Pepper tree. See *Schinus molle*.

***PERSEA INDICA.** Canary Islands. 80 ft.; handsome tree, with glossy leaves and blue berries. 18-in., 50c.

***PINUS CANARIENSIS.**

Canary Islands. 200 ft.; a handsome, pyramidal, fast growing tree; timber almost incorruptible; will stand well drought; none better for Southern California. 1 ft., 35c; 2 ft., 75c.

PINUS CEMBROIDES. Northern Mexico. 50 ft.; mostly valuable for its nuts. 3-in. pots, 35c.

PINUS HALEPENSIS. Mediterranean basin. 100 ft.; foliage of unique light green color, stands well drought and some frost; timber of excellent quality. 3 ft. 50c. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.

Pinus insignis. California. 150 ft.; "Monterey Pine." 1 to 1½ ft., 25c; 2 to 3 ft., 40c; 4 to 5 ft., 75c.

***PINUS LONGIFOLIA.** Himalaya. 100 ft.; handsomest of all Pines for its foliage; timber also very valuable. Strong, in 5 gal. cans, \$1 and \$2.

Pinus pinea. Italy. 100 ft., "umbrella pine" and "stone pine;" of highly picturesque effect. See also under Section IV. 2 ft., 5 gal. cans, \$3.

Pinus radiata = *P. insignis*.

***PINUS SINENSIS.** Southern China. 60 ft.; very fast growing, stands well drought and wind. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.

D PISTACIA ATLANTICA. Northern Africa. 60 ft.; much spreading; may prove good stock for grafting the true "Pistachio tree." 2½-in. pots, 25c.

***PITHECOLOBIUM BREVIFOLIUM.** Southern Texas. 25 ft., "huajillo;" sweet scented flowers much sought by bees, foliage greedily grazed by cattle. 50c.

****Pithecolobium saman.** Central and South America. 100 ft.; the much spoken of "rain tree;" very rapid grower and very tender. 3-in. pots, \$1.

***Pittosporum eugenioides.** New Zealand. 30 ft. 1½-ft., 25c; 4 ft., \$1.25.

Pittosporum fragrans = *P. undulatum*.

***PITTOSPORUM RHOMBIFOLIUM.**

Queensland. 80 ft.; a first-class ornamental tree, well suited for avenues; of a symmetrical pyramidal shape; large umbels of white, sweetly fragrant flowers in summer, followed by a profusion of orange yellow berries, persisting all through the winter. 1 ft., 50c.

***Pittosporum undulatum.** New South Wales. 70 ft.; flowers white, very fragrant, in spring. 2 to 3 ft., balled, \$1; 6 to 8 ft., boxed, \$6.

***PITTOSPORUM VIRIDIFLORUM.** South Africa. 30 ft.; foliage glossy, light green; flowers greenish white, sweet scented, in spring. 3-in. pots, 25c. Other species of Pittosporum of smaller size, see under Section VI.

****PONGAMIA GLABRA.** India, etc. 60 ft.; a handsome tree, with drooping branches of pink and white flowers. 3-in. pots, \$1.

PRUNUS CAROLINIANA.

South Carolina to Texas. 40 ft.; a most beautiful evergreen of naturally pyramidal shape; very pretty, pinkish white flowers in spring. From ground, standards, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50; bushy, 3 to 5 ft., \$1.

PRUNUS OCCIDENTALIS. Islands of the Santa Barbara Channel. 100 ft.; pyramidal, with large glossy foliage, much variable in shape; sure to make a first-class avenue tree. 50c and \$1.

D Prunus Pissardi. Persia.. 30 ft.; the "red leaved cherry plum," capital for scenic effect. From ground, 50c and \$1.

Quercus agrifolia. California. 100 ft.; "native live oak." 2½-in. pots, 25c.

QUERCUS CHRYSOLEPIS. California. 100 ft.; "golden leaf oak." 2½-in. pots, 25c.

Quercus suber. Southern Europe and North Africa. 60 ft.; see also under Section IV. 2½-in. pots, 25c.

***RHUS RHODANTHEMA.** East Australia. 70 ft.; a handsome evergreen tree, bearing dense pyramidal panicles of red, showy flowers; wood also valuable. 3-in. pots, \$1.

D Salisburya adiantifolia. China and Japan. 200 ft.; the "maiden hair tree," from shape of leaves. 1 ft., \$1.

D Salix babylonica. Asia Minor. 60 ft. "weeping willow;" our stock is propagated exclusively from a tree which was brought to Santa Barbara, straight from the tomb of Napoleon at Santa Helena, by the late Dr. Shaw, more than 40 years ago. From ground, 50c to \$2.50.

***SCHINUS LONGIFOLIUS.** Southern Brazil and Argentina. 50 ft.; newly introduced, spiny, with handsome foliage. 3-in. pots, 50c.

Schinus molle. Peru, etc. 60 ft.; "pepper tree." 2 ft., 15c.; 3 ft., 25c.

***SCHINUS TEREBINTHIFOLIUS.** Brazil. 40 ft; grows with a spreading head; handsome foliage, berries scarlet. 50c.

Silver tree = *Leucadendron argenteum*.

Silver wattle = *Acacia dealbata*.

Sequoia gigantea. California. 400 ft.; the world-celebrated "big tree." 2 ft., \$1.50.

Sequoia sempervirens. California. 300 ft; "redwood." 2 ft., 75 c.

***SOPHORA CHRYSOPHYLLA.** Hawaiian Islands. 25 ft.; "mamaue;" pretty foliage clothed with golden tomentum, and handsome yellow, pea-shaped flowers. 3-in. pots, \$1.

***Sterculia acerifolia.** New South Wales. 100 ft.; the "flame tree." 50c and \$1.

***STERCULIA BIDWILLII.** Queensland. 25 ft; halberd-shaped leaves; showy scarlet flowers. 3-in. pots 50c.

***Sterculia diversifolia.** East Australia. 90 ft.; more commonly known as Brachychiton populneum. 4 to 5 ft., 75c; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.

***STERCULIA GREGORI.** Queensland. 100 ft.; grows more compact and symmetrical than *S. acerifolia*, and retains longer its lower branches; flowers rich salmon color, lasting several months. 4-in. pots, 50c and \$1.

***STEREOSPERMUM SINICUM.** Southern China. 60 ft.; rapid grower, picturesque foliage; upright panicles of large, pinkish white flowers. \$1 and \$2.

D Taxodium distichum. South Eastern States. 200 ft.; the "swamp" or "bald Cypress" of the Mississippi valley, etc.; will grow better right in the water; pot grown, 50c and \$1.

TAXODIUM MUCRONATUM.

Mexico. 200 ft.; "Montezuma" or "Chapultepec Cypress," similar to the above, but evergreen, and foliage of a bluish tinge. \$1 and \$2.

***TETRAPLEURA.** New species: Angola. 100 ft.; "mucussu;" first-class timber, showy yellow flowers. 3-in. pots, \$1.

****Thespesia populnea.** Seashore of all tropical countries. 30 ft.; closely related to Hibiscus; glossy leaves, yellow, showy flowers. 50c.

Thuya aurea. China. 15 ft.; "golden arbor vitae;" 25c to \$1.

Thuya gigantea. From California to Alaska. 300 ft.; a magnificent tree, very valuable timber. \$1 and \$2.

D TIPUANA SPECIOSA. River Plate. 100 ft., a handsome tree; very fast growing; foliage like the "black locust;" flowers yellow, in long bunches; yields one of the "rosewoods" of Southern America; formerly known as *Machaerium tipa*. \$1.

***TREMA BRACTEOLATA.** Central Africa to Transvaal. 50 ft.; a large growing tree with broad foliage, similar to the Mulberry. Strong, from ground, 50c. and \$1.

TRICUSPIDARIA DEPENDENS. Southern Chile. 30 ft.; pyramidal shaped; pretty foliage; very elegant, lily shaped, drooping red flowers. 3-in. pots, \$1.

Umbellularia Californica. California and Oregon. 100 ft. "California bay" or "mountain laurel." 50c and \$1.

D UNGNADIA SPECIOSA. Texas. 15 ft.; "Texas buckeye," very pretty, pink flowers, appearing on the branches together with the new leaves. 3-in. pots, 50c.

Wellingtonia gigantea = *Sequoia gigantea*.

SECTION VI.

FLOWERING AND ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

D. denotes shrubs which drop their leaves in winter. *§* denotes shrubs which really are "climbers," but which can be used to advantage as standards or otherwise, affording effective masses of color. *b* denotes shrubs specially suited for borders.

D ABELIA CHINENSIS. China. Flowers white and pink, in erect panicles. 3-in. pots, 25c.

ABELIA RUPESTRIS GRANDIFLORA. China, very graceful, tufted habit; leaves shining; flowers white, almost everblooming. 5-in. pots, 35c; cans, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., balled, 60c.

ABUTILON LONGICUSPE. Abyssinia. Very fast growing; bluish purple flower in winter. 25c.

***Abutilon.** Best garden varieties, assorted, yellow, red and pink, small, 25c; cans, 4 ft., 75c.

ACACIA ACINACEA. 3-in. pots, 25c; A. armata, 4-in. pots, 25c; A. ALBICANS, 3-in. pots, 25c; A. BAILEYANA, 4-in. pots, 35c; A. cultriformis, 3-in. pots, 25c; A. cyanophylla, 3-in. pots, 25c; A. CYANOPHYLLA MAGNIFICA, 3-in. pots, 25c; A. CYCLOPIS, 3-in. pots, 25c; A. EXTENSA, 3-in. pots, 25c; A. FALCATA, 3-in. pots, 25c; A. LINIFOLIA, 3-in. pots, 25c; A. NOTABILIS, 3-in. pots, 25c; A. OBLIQUA, 5-in. pots, 35c; A. SUAVEOLENS, 3-in.

pots, 25c; all of the from Australia; flowers yellow of various shades, very showy when in bloom, and doing well in the poorest soil. For larger growing Acacias, see under Section V.

***Achania malvaviscus.** Southern Texas and Northern Mexico. Foliage light green, flowers bright scarlet; berries white. 5-in. pots, 25c.

***Acokanthera spectabilis.** South Africa. Leaves shading to copper color; flower pinkish white, very fragrant. 4-in. pots, 50c.

****Allamanda Williamsii.** Garden hybrid; noble foliage; flower very large, golden yellow, sweet scented. 3-in. pots, 50c.

D ANISACANTHUS WRIGHTII. Southern Texas. Low and spreading; flower orange scarlet, in summer. 4-in. pots, 25c.

ANTHYLLIS BARBA JOVIS. Italy. Pretty, silvery foliage; flower straw yellow, in spring; stands well clipping, also actual sprays of salt water. 3-in. pots, 25c; 5-in. pots, 50c.

ARTEMISIA ARBORESCENS. North Africa. finely divided foliage, shining and silvery; flower yellow. 3-in. pots, 35c.

b ATRIPLEX BREWERI.

Coast of Santa Barbara County, commonly called "saltbush;" capital for hedges, also for borders; small, 10c; \$5 per 100.

***Azalea indica.** China, Japan, etc. Best garden varieties. \$1.50 to \$4.50.

BAUHINIAS.

Acknowledged to be among the finest ornaments of southern gardens, Bauhinias attract the attention of everybody, for their curiously bilobed leaves and showy, butterfly shaped flowers, with a wonderful range of colors, and very long period of blooming.

***BAUHINIA CANDICANS.** Argentina. Flower white. 4-in. pots, \$1.

***BAUHINIA FORFICATA.** Brazil. Flower red. 4-in. pots, \$1.

D ***BAUHINIA GRANDIFLORA.** Peru. Tall and fast growing; flowers looking like giant, white butterflies. 4-in. pots, \$1.

****BAUHINIA KRUGI.** West Indies. There called "flamboyant blanco" and "varital," yellow, white and pink blending in its flowers. 4-in. pots, \$1.

****BAUHINIA PICTA.** Columbia. Of rather small size; said to have the finest flowers of all Bauhinias. 3-in. pots, \$2.

***BAUHINIA PURPUREA.** India. Growing quite tall: leaves leathery and dark green; flowers very showy, purplish red and white, looking like some choice orchids. 3-in. pots, 50c.

****BAUHINIA TOMENTOSA.** India and Ceylon. There called "St. Thomas' flower" from the red blotch on its clear yellow flowers. 3-in. pots, 50c.

***BAUHINIA VARIEGATA.** India. In the style of B. purpurea, but more spreading; flowers white, rose and purple, delightfully scented, having quite the appearance of an Azalea, or of a Cattleya; 3-in. pots, \$1.

Bay—*Laurus nobilis*.

Berberis aquifolium. California and Oregon. "Oregon grape;" invaluable for growing under shade of trees; holly like leaves; profuse yellow flowers in spring. 4-in. pots, 50c.

***BOCCONIA FRUTESCENS.** West Indies. Quite striking for its very large, glaucous oak-shaped leaves. 3-in. pots, 25c.

Bignonia speciosa. See under Section VII.

Bignonia Tweediana. See under Section VII.

Bignonia venusta. See under Section VII.

***BOUCHEA INCRASSATA.** Brazil. Foliage fleshy; flowers light purple, style of Duranta. 3-in. pots, 50c.

§**Bougainvillea lateritia.** See under Section VII.

§**Bougainvillea Sanderiana.** See under Section VII.

***Bouvardia.** Best garden varieties, assorted. 25c and 50c.

Bottle brush. See *Callistemon* and *Melaleuca*.

Brugmansia. See *Datura*.

***BRUNFELSIA AMERICANA.** West Indies. Flowers, white, changing to yellow, very fragrant. 3-in. pots, 50c.

Buddleia globosa. Chile. Flowers, yellow, sweet scented. 2 ft., 25c.

Buddleia variabilis. China. Flowers light purple, in long panicles. 25c.

Box and Boxwood. See *Buxus sempervirens*.

b **Buxus sempervirens.** Southern Europe. Common Box. 10c and up.

.b **Buxus sempervirens.** Southern Europe. Golden variegated. 6-in., 10c.

***CADIA VARIA.** Arabia. Acacia like foliage; very pretty, bell-shaped, pink flowers. 3-in. pots, 50c.

***CAESALPINIA ECHINATA.** Central America. Leaves glossy; flowers, yellow; mostly ornamental for its large clusters of orange red pods. 3-in. pots, 25c.

D **Caesalpinia Gilliesii.** River Plate. Finely cut foliage; flowers, showy, red and yellow, sometimes called "bird of Paradise flower." 3-in. pots, 15c.

***CAESALPINIA KAHUAIENSIS.** Hawaiian Islands. "Uhiuhi;" dwarf, pretty foliage, yellow flowers. 3-in. pots, 50c.

***CAESALPINIA PANNOSA.** Lower California. "Palo estaca;" mostly remarkable for its spider-looking, spreading branches; flowers yellow. 3-in. pots, 25c.

****CAESALPINIA PULCHERRIMA.** West Indies. "Barbadoes pride;" flowers very showy, varying from yellow to scarlet. 3-in. pots, 50c.

****CAILLIEA DICROSTACHYS.** Abyssinia. "Connak;" dense growing and thorny; Acacia like foliage; flowers in catkins, upper part yellow, lower rosy purple, shading to white; very pretty. 3-in. pots, 50c.

***Calceolaria rugosa.** Chile. Purse-shaped flowers, from light maroon to golden yellow. 3-in. pots, 25c.

***CALLIANDRA PORTORICENSIS.** Porto Rico. Finely cut foliage, closing at night; flowers, pure white, in large, fluffy balls, opening at 4 p. m. and closing the following morning; deliciously scented. 3-in. pots, 25c.

***CALLIANDRA TWEEDIEI.** Argentina. Foliage finer, flowers light pink. \$1.

CALLISTEMONS.

Popularly known as "bottle brushes" from shape of their red flowers; like other Australian plants these are capital for dry places, and are sure to thrive in any kind of soil.

**Callistemon linearis*. New South Wales. 25c and 50c.

**Callistemon rigidus*. New South Wales. 25c and 50c.

**Callistemon speciosus*. West Australia. 25c and 50c.

D *Calycanthus praecox*. China and Japan. Covered with waxy, honey scented flowers in early winter. 3-in. pots, 25c.

**Cantua buxifolia*. Chile. Branches drooping; flowers tubular, crimson and orange, quite showy. 3-in. pots, 50c.

Cape Jasmine = *Gardenia florida*.

**CARISSA ACUMINATA*. Natal. Flowers white. See under Section IV.

**CARISSA EDULIS*. India. Flowers pinkish white. See under Section IV.

* CARISSA GRANDIFLORIA.

Natal. A dense growing shrub with thick, deep green leaves and large, snow-white, jasmine like, very fragrant flowers, followed by plum like, crimson berries. See also under Section IV. 3-in. pots, 25c.

Carpenteria Californica. Central California. Handsome, glossy foliage; very large, pure white flowers, in spring. \$1.

D *Caryopteris mastacanthus*. Northern China. By some called "blue Spiraea;" hardly woody; pretty, lavender flowers, in summer. 3-in. pots, 25c.

**CASSIA ANGOLENSIS*. Angola. Tall growing, very long bunches of yellow flowers. 3-in. pots, \$1.

**CASSIA ARTEMISIOIDES*. Central Australia. Silvery gray, finely cut foliage; flowers clear yellow, sweet scented; stands any amount of drought. 3-in. pots, 25c.

***CASSIA NODOSA*. India. Flowers white and pink. 3-in. pots, \$1.

**CASSIA PILIFERA*. Paraguay. Dwarf, very large, golden yellow flowers. 3-in. pots, 50c.

**Cassia tomentosa*. Mexico. Now naturalized in Southern California, very effective for its winter blooming, deep yellow flowers. 25c and 50c.

CEANOTHUS CUNEATUS. Southern California. Native white flowered "mountain lilac." 2-in. pots, 25c.

CEANOTHUS SPINOSUS. Southern California. Native blue flowered "mountain lilac." 2-in. pots, 25c.

**CELOSIA FLORIBUNDA*. Lower California. "Eledo;" extra vigorous growing; stands well drought; suitable for tall hedges and for massing in waste places; flowers greenish. 3-in. pots, 25c.

CESTRUMS.

A group of semi-tropic American shrubs quite invaluable for their free growth and almost continuous blooming, while every color, except blue, is represented among them, and the sweet perfume of some, gave them the names of "galan de noche," and "night Jasmine." Often going under the name of *Habrothamnus*.

**Cestrum aurantiacum*. Guatemala. Flowers orange yellow. 2 ft., 25c; 3 ft., 75c.

**Cestrum diurnum*. West Indies. Flowers white, fragrant in the day. 25c.

**Cestrum elegans*. Mexico. Flowers crimson. 25c and 75c.

**Cestrum fasciculatum*. Mexico. Flowers scarlet. 25c and 75c.

**Cestrum laurifolium*. Argentina. Foliage glossy; flowers pure white, fragrant. 3-in. pots, 25c.

**CESTRUM NEWELLI*. Garden hybrid; flowers rose colored. 3-in. pots, 50c.

**Cestrum Parqui*. Chile. Flowers yellowish white, very fragrant. 3 ft., 75c.

**Cestrum nocturnum*. West Indies. Flowers greenish, deliciously scented during the night. 25c.

b**Chaenostoma hispidum*. South Africa. A real gem for borders, as it does not grow over 20 inches, and stands trimming lower; covered all the year with white, tiny, star-shaped flowers. 10c; \$5 per 100.

CHOISYA TERNATA.

Mexico. For its neat, compact, habit, shiny trifoliolate foliage, aromatically scented, and its large corymbs of snow-white, orange scented flowers very few shrubs can compete with this. It ought to be planted in every garden, and, if properly cared, is sure to bloom at different seasons of the year. 3-in. pots, 25c; 5-in. pots, 50c.

**Chorizema cordatum*. West Australia. Very pretty habit; large, pea-shaped, red and yellow flowers. Small, 25c.

Cistus albidus. Mediterranean basin. Flowers rosy purple. Small, 25c.

Cistus Creticus. Candia. Flowers rosy purple. Small, 25c.

Cistus crispus. Mediterranean basin. Flowers rosy purple. Small, 25c.

Cistus Cyprus. Island of Cyprus. Flowers rosy purple. Small, 25c.

Cistus incanus. Mediterranean basin. Flowers rosy purple. Small, 25c.

Cistus ladaniferus. Spain and Portugal. Flowers white. Small, 25c.

Cistus parviflorus. Greece. Small, 25c.

Cistus salvifolius. Italy. Flowers white, Small, 25c. All of them also known as "rock roses," dwarf, aromatic shrubs, admirably adapted for rock work, in the driest, sunniest places.

***CITHAREXYLON BARBINERVE.** Argentina. Flowers yellowish white. 3-in. pots, 50c.

***CITHAREXYLON CINEREUM.** Brazil. Flowers white. 3-in. pots, 25c.

***CITHAREXYLON ILICIFOLIUM.** Ecuador. Flowers white. 3-in. pots, \$1.

***CITHAREXYLON QUADRANGULARE.** West Indies. Flowers white. 3-in. pots, 50c. Also called "fiddle wood" for their being used for musical instruments; elegant, evergreen, tall shrubs, closely related to Duranta.

Citrus trifoliata. Japan. Flowers large, white, scentless; now extensively used in Florida and elsewhere as a hardy stock to bud oranges upon; makes impenetrable hedges, very attractive, both for its flowers as for its globular, downy, deep yellow fruits. 3 ft., balled, 50c.

SCLEMATIS CAMPANIFLORA. See under Section VII.

SCLEMATIS flammula. See under Section VII.

SCLEMATIS paniculata. See under Section VII.

***CLERODENDRON INFORTUNATUM.** India and Ceylon. Flowers white. 3-in. pots, 50c.

***CLERODENDRON SEROTINUM.** China. Flowers white. 3-in. pots, 25c.

***CLERODENDRON SPECIOSUM.** China. Flowers crimson pink. 3-in. pots, 25c.

***CLERODENDRON TOMENTOSUM.** East Australia. Leaves small, flowers white. 3-in. pots, 25c.

D Clerodendron trichotomum. Japan. Leaves ashy green; flowers white and red. 3-in. pots, 25c.

***Cianthus puniceus.** New Zealand. "Parrot's bill," half climbing; feathery bright green foliage, very large bunches of showy, salmon red flowers. 3-in. pots, 25c.

Coccoloba platyclada = Muhlenbeckia platyclada.

***COLEUS SHIRENSIS.** Central Africa. Leaves aromatic, flowers light blue. 25c.

***Coleus thyrsoides.** Central Africa. Flowers in long panicles, of intense ultramarine blue; admirable for winter blooming. 3-in. pots, 25c.

Other Coleus. See under Section III.

b Convolvulus mauritanicus. See under Section VII.

***COMAROSTAPHYLIS DIVERSIFOLIA.** Santa Cruz Island and Lower California. Flowers pinkish white, followed by bright red berries. 2-in. pots, 25c.

Convolvulus floridus = Rhododorhiza floridida.

b COPROSMA BAUERIANA

New Zealand. Only a few feet high and somewhat trailing; leaves roundish, convex in shape, looking like varnished; makes splendid borders and thrives even under cover of trees. 12-in. 15c; \$8 per 100; 3 ft., cans, \$1.

Corchorus japonicus. Japan.

Corchorus japonicus. Double flowered; growing in clumps; stems and leaves light green; flowers golden yellow, looking like small roses. 25c and 50c.

CORONILLA EMEROIDES. Southern Europe. Grows 5 to 6 feet; flowers yellow in drooping bunches, like diminutive Laburnum or "golden chain," 3-in. pots, 25c.

***CORONILLA VIMINALIS.** Algeria. Rather trailing; flowers white and pink, shape of a perfect coronet. 3-in. pots, 25c.

CRATAEGUS PYRACANTHA.

The European "burning bush" from the fiery appearance of its orange scarlet berries; does wonderfully well in Southern California, making an admirable show during several months. 2 ft., 50c; 3 ft., \$1.

Crape myrtle = Lagerstroemia indica.

***Cytisus linifolius.** Spain. Silvery foliage, flowers yellow. 3-in. pots, 25c.

***Cytisus racemosus.** Garden hybrid, called also Genista racemosa; much used in the East for forcing; flowers yellow. 25c and 50c.

***Datura cornigera.** Brazil.

***Datura suaveolens.** Mexico. Both called "floripondia" and "angels trumpet" from shape of their white, large, fragrant flowers (generally double in the first). 2 ft., 25c.

***Datura sanguinea.** Peru. More slender growing; flowers scentless, of orange red color. 4 ft., 75c. (All of them called also Brugmansia.)

*** DIOSMA FRAGRANS.**

Cape of Good Hope. "Breath of Heaven," from delightful scent of its foliage; flowers white. 1 ft., 50c.

***DODONAEA MADAGASCARIENSIS.** Madagascar. 3-in. pots, 50c.

***DODONAEA THUNBERGI.** Cape of Good Hope. 3-in. pots, 50c.

***DODONAEA VIScosa.** India, Central and South America, etc. Balled, 50c. All with shiny foliage, most elegantly divided in the first, and also conspicuous for their red berries; will stand well drought.

Dolichos lignosus. See under Section VII.

DOLICHOS LIGNOSUS ALBUS. See under Section VII.

DURANTAS.

Very popular shrubs, more or less spiny, with light green foliage, and a profusion of light blue or pure white panicles of flowers, followed by bright yellow berries. Admirable for making large masses; also for tall hedges, and not at all particular about soil.

***Duranta Ellisiae.** South America. 3-in. pots, 25c.

***DURANTA LORENTZII.** Argentina. 3-in. pots, 50c.

***DURANTA MUTISII.** Colombia. 2-in. pots, 50c.

***Duranta Plumieri.** West Indies, etc. 18-in. 35c; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

***Duranta Plumieri alba.** Similar to above, flowers pure white. 3-in. pots, 25c.

Erica mediterranea. Southern Europe. Flowers rose color, very pretty. 8 inches high, 25c; 12 inches.

D ERYTHRINA HERBACEA. Florida, Texas, etc. Quite distinct from other "coral trees;" flowers almost tubular, crimson. 3-in. pots, 25c.

***ERYTHRINA TOMENTOSA.** Natal. Quite dwarf; leaves larger than any other; flowers red in erect panicles. 3-in. pots, 50c.

ESCALLONIAS.

Vigorous growing shrubs, with generally clammy and shining leaves, very profuse bloomers, ranging in color from pure white to deep pink.

Escallonia Berteriana. Chile. Flowers white. 2 ft., 50c; 3 ft., 75c.

Escallonia leucantha = **E. virgata.**

Escallonia Organensis. Brazil. Flowers rose colored. 1 ft., 50c.

Escallonia rubra. Chile. Flowers red. 25c.

Escallonia virgata. Chile. Flowers white. 1 ft., 25c; 2 ft., 50c.

***EUGENIA PUNICIFOLIA.** Cuba and Venezuela. Very ornamental foliage, flowers and berries. 3-in. pots, 25c.

For other species of Eugenia, see under Section IV and V.

***EUPATORIUM MICRANTHUM.** Mexico. Flowers minute, white, sweet scented, in large corymbs, mostly during the winter. 3-in. pots, 25c.

***EUPATORIUM RIPARIUM.** South America. Leaves longer and toothed, flowers white at different seasons. 3-in. pots, 25c.

Euphorbia fulgens. Mexico. Stems gracefully arching, with gay green leaves; flowers bracts fiery scarlet. 3-in. pots, 25c.

*EUPHORBIA (POINSETTIA) PULCHERRIMA.

The pride of Santa Barbara gardens, during the winter months; popularly called "Poinsettia," also "flor de Pascua" for its being at its best by Christmas time. Nothing more easily grown and nothing more gorgeous when in bloom. Splendid also for house decoration. From 25c up.

***EUPHORBIA PULCHERRIMA FLORE ALBO.** The very rare variety with creamy white bracts, newly introduced. \$1.

***EUPHORBIA PULCHERRIMA FLORE PLENO.** The double flowered variety with many more bracts, in almost globular heads. 50c.

***Euphorbia splendens.** Bourbon Island. "Crown of thorns," from its thickly set spines; showy scarlet bracts; almost ever-blooming. 3-in. pots, 25c.

Evonymus japonicus. Japan. Very hardy and free growing, stands well clipping. 3-in. pots, 25c.

b **Evonymus japonicus pulchellus.** Dwarf, deep green, ovate, small leaves; first-class for borders. 10c.

Evonymus japonicus variegatus. Same as first, white blotched leaves. 25c.

D Exochorda grandiflora. China. Also called Spiraea grandiflora; snow white flowers, in early spring, larger than any other Spiraea. 25c.

FABIANA IMBRICATA.

Chile. In foliage and white tubular flowers mimicking an Erica (heather). 3-in. pots, 25c.

Fabricia laevigata = **Leptospermum laevigatum.**

***Fuchsia arborescens.** Mexico. Known also as **F. syringaeiflora**, from its crimson purple, sweet scented flowers looking much like the common lilac. 3-in. pots, 25c.

***Fuchsia corymbiflora.** Peru. Very long, tubular, scarlet flowers in drooping bunches. 3-in. pots, 25c.

FUCHSIAS.

Truly the plants for the million in California. In pretentious gardens, or in very nia. In pretentious gardns, or in very sun, in "adobe" or in sandy soil, by the beach or on top of the mountains, the many colored Fuchsias will every day in the year gladden the eye with their gracefully drooping flowers, generously repaying whatever small attention is given to them. Best garden varieties. 2-in. pots, 15c.

***GALPHIMIA BRASILIENSIS.** Southern Brazil. Just introduced; very ornamental for its rosy pink flowers. 3-in. pots, 50c.

***Gardenia florida.** Southern China. Wrongly called "cape Jasmine;" highly scented, double, white flowers. 3-in. pots, 25c.

GENISTAS.

For extensive places and for any kind of soil, highly recommendable shrubs, mostly with yellow flowers and blooming in spring, although some of those we offer are summer flowering and one has pure white very fragrant blooms.

GENISTA AETHNENSIS. Sicily. Tallest of all kinds; flowers sulphur yellow, in summer. 2-in. pots, 25c.

***Genista Canariensis.** Canary Islands. Very effective in large masses; flowers clear yellow, in early spring. 2 to 3 ft., 25c.

***GENISTA EPHEDROIDES.** Spain. Flower deeper yellow than any other; blooms in summer. 25c.

***GENISTA MARTINI.** Canary Islands. Flowers yellow, very floriferous. 25c.

GENISTA MONOSPERMA. Southern Sicily and North Africa. Greyish green; leafless, flower large, white, blotted crimson, deliciously fragrant, almost ever-blooming. 25c.

***GENISTA POLYGALAEFOLIA.** Portugal. Dwarf, foliage dark green; profuse, golden yellow flowers in summer. 25c.

***GRABOWSKIA GLAUCA.** River Plate. Thorny, leaves glaucous; flowers greenish blue, suitable for hedges. 25c and 50c.

Golden chain = *Laburnum vulgare*.

Gorse = *Ulex Europaeus*.

Habrothamnus. See *Cestrum*.

HAKEAS.

Another group of Australian shrubs standing well poor soil and drought, generally with peculiar foliage and pretty flowers.

***HAKEA ELLIPTICA.** West Australia. Broadly ovate leaves, of clear bronze color when young; flowers small, white; 50c.

Hakea laurina. West Australia. Tall growing; leaves ovate; flowers showy, white and crimson, in winter. 25c.

***Hakea pectinata** = *H. suaveolens*.

***Hakea pugioniformis.** East Australia. Branches stiff, leaves acicular, looking like a pine; flowers whitish. 8-in., 25c. 12-in., 35c.

***Hakea suaveolens.** West Australia. Of similar habit; flowers white, sweet scented. 25c.

D HALIMODENDRON ARGENTEUM. Siberia and Turkestan. Prickly, foliage sea green; large, very pretty, pea-shaped, pink flowers, in spring. 25c.

***Hardenbergia monophylla.** East Australia.

***Hardenbergia monophylla alba.**

***Hardenbergia monophylla rosea.** Very pretty, winter blooming shrubs; first purple, second white, third rose color, in gracefully drooping bunches. 25c.

***HEBECLINUM MACROPHYLLUM.** Mexico. Soft wooded; leaves large, tinted purple; flowers light purple, in flat, showy heads. 50c.

***HELIOTROPIUM PERUVIANUM.**

Peru. The universally favored "Heliotrope," and curiously called "cherry pie," by some people; best, assorted varieties in all shades. Small, 10c; 1 ft., 25c.

***HETEROCENTRON MEXICANUM.** Mexico. Dwarf and bushy; covered for many months with pretty, white flowers; a good thing for growing together with Begonias. 25c.

Heteromeles arbutifolia. California. Our well known "Christmas berry," very ornamental for its foliage, flowers and berries. 50c and \$1.

***Hibiscus calycinus.** Natal. Quite dwarf; foliage dark green; flowers. 2 to 3 inches diameter, bright lemon yellow; almost everblooming. 25c.

Hibiscus chrysanthus = *H. calycinus*.

***Hibiscus Collerii.** Polynesia. Very distinct and striking for its large, single, salmon orange flowers. 25c.

***Hibiscus Denisoniae.** Australia. Rather dwarf; flowers of a delicate rose color. 25c.

***HIBISCUS HETEROPHYLLUS.** Queensland. Quite tall; flowers very large, white, with crimson throat; very showy and very floriferous. 25c and 50c.

***Hibiscus manihot.** Southern China. Deeply cut foliage; flowers up to .6 inches diameter, clear yellow, with maroon center; makes quite striking masses. 25c.

***Hibiscus mutabilis.** India. Attains size of a small tree; flowers large, single or double, changing from white to rose and red, from morning to evening. 3-in. pots, 25c.

***Hibiscus Patersoni** = *Lagunaria Patersoni*.

***HIBISCUS PEDUNCULATUS.** South Africa. Dwarf; flowers clear rose colored, on long peduncles. 25c.

* **HIBISCUS ROSA SINENSIS.**

Southern China, etc. Quite popular, and highly valued in Southern California, in many varieties of different shades, scarlet, crimson and rose color, single and double. 8 inches, 25c; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

****Hibiscus schizopetalus.** Southern China. Of somewhat climbing habit; flowers bright scarlet, hanging down from the branches, and very curiously frilled. 25c.

D Hydrangea Otaksa. Japan. Bears larger heads and lasts longer in bloom than the old fashioned Hydrangea, and does admirably on our coast, even if exposed to the full sun. 1 ft., 35c.

***HYPERICUM CERNUUM.** India. Somewhat trailing, foliage tinged reddish; flowers light yellow to white. 35c.

* **HYPERICUM FLORIBUNDUM.**

Madeira. Quite tall and bushy; foliage of a brilliant green color; flowers golden yellow, in very large panicles, very showy and effective; will bloom several times in the year, if cut back after blooming. 3-in. pots, 25c.

***Iochroma fuchsioides.** Ecuador. Grows tall and bushy; foliage light green, flowers in drooping bunches, tubular, light scarlet, very pretty. 10 inch 50c.

IOCHROMA FUCHSIOIDES ALBUM. White flowered variety originated in our nurseries. 3-in. pots, 50c.

***Iochroma lanceolatum.** Peru, etc. Grows taller and has darker foliage; flowers also larger, of a bright indigo blue. 2 ft., 25c.

***IOCHROMA LANCEOLATUM PURPUREUM.** A variety with rich purple flowers. 2 ft., 15c; 4 to 5 ft., 50c.

Ipomoea Learii. See under Section VII.

Ipomoea Mexicana. See under Section VII.

SIPOMAEA SINUATA. See under Section VII.

* **JACOBINIA MAGNIFICA.**

Brazil. Bushy growing; shiny, ornamental foliage; flowers in long, upright panicles, of the brightest crimson color. 18-in., 25c.

§Jasminum azoricum. See under Section VII.

§Jasminum grandiflorum. See under Section VII.

§Jasminum nudiflorum. See under Section VII.

§Jasminum revolutum. See under Section VII.

* **JUSTICIA CARNEA.**

Brazil. Quite bushy, broad, ornamental leaves; flowers clear rose color, in huge, erect panicles. 10-in., 25c.

***JUSTICIA QUADRIFIDA.** Brazil. Dwarf; narrow, willow-like leaves; flowers orange red, in loose panicles; new. 3-in. pots, 50c.

D LABURNUM ADAMI. Europe.

D Laburnum vulgare. Europe. "Golden chain" and "laburnum;" tall growing, gracefully drooping bunches of yellow flowers, occasionally mixed with light purple in the first named. 25c and 50c.

D Lagerstroemia indica. Northern India, etc. "Crape myrtle" from appearance of its very pretty, frilled, crimson flowers. 3-in. pots, 25c.

* **LAGUNARIA PATERSONI.**

Norfolk Island. Tall and pyramidal growing; leaves ovate, whitish underneath; flowers like Hibiscus, white to pink. 2 ft., 25c; 3 ft. cans, 75c.

LANTANAS.

For covering dry slopes, for making brilliant colored masses of constant bloom without almost any care, even on poorest and driest soils, and ranging from pure white to yellow, orange and purple, nothing will surpass these very popular shrubs. Best garden varieties. Small, 10c; \$8 per 100; 3-ft. cans, 50c.

b Lantana. Dwarf, for borders, literally covered with bloom, and very effective. Small, 10c; \$8 per 100.

***LANTANA LILACINA.** Paraguay. Of upright growth; flowers light purple, mostly ornamental for its terminal panicles of shining purple berries. 3-in. pots, 25c.

Laurus nobilis. Southern Europe. "Sweet bay" and classical "laurel," much used in formal gardening. 25c. 50c. 75c and up

Laurustinus = *Viburnum tinus*.

LAVANDUL'A STOECHAS. Southern Europe. Flower dark blue. 25c.

b Lavandula vera. Southern Europe. "True lavender;" very popular; also eminently suitable for borders; flowers blue. 25c.

Lemon verbena = *Lippia citriodora*.

***Leonotis leonurus.** South Africa. "Lion's tail," very showy for its orange flowers in whorls. 25c and 50c.

LEPTOSPERMUM LAEVIGATUM.

East Australia. Quite tall growing, and bushy; branches gracefully arching; foliage greyish green; flowers white, in the greatest profusion; one of the most recommendable shrubs, not particular about soil, standing well drought, and the immediate vicinity of the ocean. Used in immense numbers in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. Known also as *Fabricia laevigata*. 2 ft., in pots, 35c; 2 to 3 ft., balled, 75c.

*** LIBONIA FLORIBUNDA.**

Brazil. Rather dwarf and compact growing; covered during many months with numberless, tubular, red and yellow flowers. 12-in., 20c; 2 ft., 50c.

Lippia citriodora. Peru and Chile. "Lemon verbena," much prized for its delightfully scented leaves. 3-ft., 25c.

***LIPPIA URTICOIDES.** Paraguay. Leaves dark green, very rough; long spikes of sweet scented, white, minute flowers. 3-in. pots, 35c.

*** LOESELIA COCCINEA.**

Mexico. Dwarf and shrubby; covered with bright red flowers during the winter, which last a very long time in water. 25c and 50c.

b §*Lotus pelorhynchus*. See under Section VII.

*** MACKAYA BELLA.**

Natal. Foliage glossy; flowers pretty, rosy lavender color. 1 ft., 25c; 2 ft., 75c.

MEDICAGO ARBOREA. Southern Europe. "Moon trefoil" and "tree alfalfa;" stems woody, center as black and hard as ebony; foliage light green, flowers deep yellow. 3-in. pots, 25c.

MELALEUCAS.

Popularly called "bottle brushes" from shape of their flowers, are among the best shrubs for planting in the poorest soil; they will also stand drought, heavy sea winds and alkali.

Melaleuca decussata. Victoria and South Australia. Foliage glaucous; flowers rosy purple; 25 and 50c.

***Melaleuca ericifolia.** New South Wales to Tasmania. Leaves linear, like heather; flowers whitish; 2-3 ft., 50c.

***Melaleuca hypericifolia.** New South Wales. foliage bright green; flowers scarlet; 25 and 50c.

Melia semperflorens. Japan. flower light lavender and scented just like the taller growing *Melia Azederach*, "pride of China;" only dwarf, and literally everblooming on the new sprouts which come up all the time; balled; 2 ft., 50c.

Melianthus major. South Africa.

Melianthus minor. South Africa. Both with picturesque ornamental foliage and strange looking flowers, reddish brown in the first and dark brown in the second; both secreting a large quantity of honey; 25c and 50c.

*** MIRASOLIA DIVERSIFOLIA.**

Southern Mexico. Grows quite tall and makes large clumps; very effective and picturesque for its broad, halberd shaped foliage, and terminal heads of large yellow flowers, in winter; 25 to 50c.

Mountain lilac. See *Ceanothus*.

*** MUHLENBECKIA PLATYCLADA.**

Solomon Islands. More commonly known as *Coccoloba*, also as "tape-worm plant" from the strange appearance of its shining, flattened stems; will stand abuse more than any other house plant, and, when grown outdoors, considerable drought and much more cold than one would believe from the tropical and humid islands where it is a native; 1 ft., 25c; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

Myrtus communis. Southern Europe. The classic "myrtle," once sacred to Venus, and much prized for its aromatic foliage and pretty, white flowers produced almost all the year round; 1 ft., 25c; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.

***OLEA CHRYSOPHYLLA.** South Africa. Pretty foliage, shining green above, golden yellow underneath; 3-in. pots, 25c.

***ONCOBA SPINOSA.** Central Africa. leaves large and glossy; flowers white, shape of a *Camellia*; 3-in. pots, 50c.

Oregon grape = *Berberis aquifolium*.

Osmanthus aquifolium. Japan. Assorted varieties; holly like leaves, green and variegated; flowers white, sweet scented; 2 ft., 75c.

***OSTEOMELES ANTHYLLIDIFOLIA.** Malesia and Hawaiian Islands. Quite interesting for its silvery, pinnate foliage resembling *Anthyllis barba-Jovis*, and for its hawthorn like corymbs of white, sweet scented flowers; 4-in. pots, 75c.

Pachystigma myrsinifolium. British Columbia to New Mexico. Quite bushy and very pretty for its profuse reddish berries.

§*Passiflora manicata*. See under Section VII.

Pavonia spinifex. South America. Low and spreading; numerous yellow flowers: suitable for covering embankments, waste places, etc.; 3-in. pots, 25c.

***PELARGONIUM ECHINATUM.** South Africa. Prickly all over; pretty heads of flowers, changing in color from white to pink; 3-in. pots, 25c.

***Pelargonium.** Best garden varieties, popularly going under the name of "Lady Washington Geraniums" and offering exquisite combinations of colors; 3-in. pots, 25c.

§**Pelargonium peltatum.** "Ivy leaved geranium," see under Section VII.

***Pelargonium zonale.** South Africa. "Common geranium;" unsurpassed for obtaining bright masses of color; best garden varieties; rooted cuttings; \$5. per 100.

***Pittosporum crassifolium.** New Zealand. Pyramidal growing; greyish leaves; flower of chocolate color; 3-in. pots, 25c; 3 ft., in cans, \$1., 3 ft., balled, 75c.

***PITTOSPORUM HAWAIIENSE.** Hawaiian Islands. "Hoawa;" leaves silvery underneath; flowers brown; 3-in. pots, 50c.

***PITTOSPORUM HETEROPHYLLUM.** South Africa; half trailing; leaves small, light green; flower white; 3-in. pots, 25c; strong, balled, \$1.

***PITTOSPORUM PHYLLIRAEOIDES.**

Deserts of Australia. Very remarkable and very graceful; habit of the "weeping willow;" flower solitary, yellow, berries flattened, olive shaped, yellow; a striking plant; will do well in the driest places: 3-in. pots, 50c.

Pittosporum tobira and **P. tobira** variegated. China. Very hardy, and recommendable for their glossy foliage, and highly scented, white flowers; 1 ft., 50c; 2 ft., \$1.

For other larger growing Pittosporums, see under Section V.

§**Pithecoctenium buccinatorium.** See under Section VII.

§**Pithecoctenium clematideum.** See under Section VII.

§**Pithecoctenium muricatum.** See under Section VII.

§**Plumbago capensis.** See under Section VII.

§**Plumbago capensis alba.** See under Section VII.

****Poinciana regia.** Madagascar. "Flamboyant" and "royal Poinciana;" celebrated for its gorgeous scarlet flowers; will bloom only in the hottest locations; 3-in. pots, 50c.

Poinsettia = *Euphorbia pulcherrima*.

* **POLYGALA APOPETALA.**

Lower California. Tall and bushy; leaves willow like; every bunch ending in a spike of sweet scented, half yellowish and half purple flowers, changing to uniform purple the second day; the curiously winged seed pods are also interesting.

Of great value, not only as ornamental and for cut flowers, but also for the large amount of oil yielded by its seeds, and for medicinal properties of its roots; 3-in. pots, 50c

***Polygala Myrtifolia.** South Africa. Low and bushy; covered for many months with bright magenta flowers; 3 ft., 75c.

RAPHIOLEPIS INDICA.

Northern India. Newly introduced; grows much taller than the following, with willow like foliage and loose panicles of very pretty, pinkish white blossoms; 3-in. pots, 50c.

RAPHIOLEPIS JAPONICA.

Japan. Known also as *R. ovata*; grows dwarf and bushy; foliage dark green; flowers in umbels, sweet scented, white: 3-in. pots, 25c; 5-gal. cans, 75c, \$1. and \$1.50.

***RHODORHIZA FLORIDA.** Tenerife. Slender growing; silvery foliage, gracefully arching stems, bearing long panicles of pinkish white, bell shaped flowers; wood and roots being highly rose scented; 4-in. pots, 75c.

Ribes speciosum. California. "Fuchsia like gooseberry;" admirable for its bright crimson flowers hanging from its spiny stems; one of the finest of our winter flowering shrubs; 25c and 50c.

Rosmarinus officinalis. Southern Europe. Common "Rosemary;" dwarf and half trailing; leaves aromatic; light blue flowers; well suited for hedges; will thrive in rocky and dry places; stand some cold and the salt wind from the sea; 3-in. pots, 25c.

Rock roses, see *Cistus*.

Salt bush, see *Atriplex*.

***SALVIA AUREA.** South Africa. Foliage sea green; flowers canary yellow; 3-in. pots, 25c.

Salvia coccinea. Mexico. Hardy and free growing; flower small, crimson, all the year; 3-in. pots, 25c.

Salvia farinacea. Southern Texas. Dwarf very pretty, blue flowers in long spikes; 3-in. pots, 25c.

SALVIA FARINACEA ALBA. A variety of the preceding with mealy white flowers; both first-class for dry places; 25c.

***SALVIA INTERRUPTA.** Mauritius. Very curious for its clammy stems, and almost black flowers; 3-in. pots, 25c.

***Salvia leucantha.** Mexico. Flower woolly, white and violet; very pretty; 25c.

***SALVIA ROEMERIANA.** Mexico. dwarf growing; pretty spikes of crimson flowers; 25c.

***Salvia splendens.** Mexico. Flowers scarlet; universally popular; everblooming in Southern California; 10c; \$5 per 100.

SARCOCOCCA PRUNIFORMIS. Nepal. Dwarf and bushy; foliage shining; flower yellowish; 50c.

* SCHOTIA BRACHYPETALA.

Natal. Tall and branched; leaves roundish, glossy, admirably suited for wreaths; flower dazzling crimson, in large clusters, nestled all along the main branches; quite striking, and lasting in bloom for many months; \$1.

***SCHOTIA LATIFOLIA.** Natal. Habit and foliage like the preceding; flower in terminal panicles, flesh colored; 50c.

***SCHOTIA SPECIOSA.** South Africa. Finely divided and lighter green foliage; flower bright crimson, in terminal panicles; \$1.

SEDUM SPATHULATUM. California. Several ft. high; leaves fleshy, cylindrical; tall spikes of shining yellow flowers in winter; 25c.

Solanum aviculare. New Zealand. Tall and spreading; foliage deeply cut; flower blue; berries oval, orange red; 25c.

§**Solanum jasminoides.** See under Section VII.

Solanum laciniatum—*Solanum aviculare*.

***SOLANUM GLAUCOPHYLLUM.** Argentina. Only a few feet high; foliage glaucous; flowers light blue; very much suckering; suitable for embankments; 25c.

***SOLANUM MACRANTHUM.** South America. Tall growing; foliage broad, oak shaped; flower large in huge, erect panicles, changing in color from blue to white; 50c.

***Solanum marginatum.** Abyssinia. Prickly stems and leaves covered with white tomentum; flower purple and white; berries large, apple shaped, yellow; 25c.

* SOLANUM RANTONNETI.

Uruguay; half climbing and very vigorous; covered with deep blue flowers all the year round; capital for dry places; 25c.

§**Solanum Seaforthianum.** See under Section VII.

***SOLANUM WARSCEVICZII.** Mexico. Attains very large size; leaves very large, deeply lobed, in young stage covered with a golden tomentum; flower white, in very large trusses; berries yellow; very ornamental; 25c.

§**Solanum Wendlandi.** See under Section VII.

Spanish Broom. See *Spartium junceum*.

* SPARMANNIA AFRICANA.

South Africa. Several feet high; light green foliage; flowers white, in bunches, all through the winter; 1 ft., 35c.

SPARTIUM JUNCEUM.

Southern Europe. Most popular "Spanish Broom;" its golden yellow, sweet scented flowers produced here all the year round; 2 ft., 25c; 3 ft., 35c.

***SPHAERALCEA VITIFOLIA.** Mexico. New introduction; Hibiscus like leaves; flower large, in clusters, deep red; quite showy; 3-in. pots, 50c.

Spiraea grandiflora—*Exochorda grandiflora*.

Spiraea Cantonensis. China.

Spiraea prunifolia flore pleno. China and Japan. First bearing the popular name of "bridal wreath;" second with double flowers; 25 and 50c.

* STREPTOSOLEN JAMESONI.

Ecuador. Known also as *Browallia Jamesoni*; one of our best blooming shrubs; bearing myriads of yellow and orange flowers, for many months in the year; 1 ft., 25c; 2 ft., cans, 75c.

D STYRAX OFFICINALE. Southern Europe. Foliage greyish green; flowers white, nodding; berries translucent, greenish white; 25c.

***Swainsona galegaefolia alba.** Australia. Light green, feathery foliage; flower pea shaped, pure white; a great bloomer; 25c.

***TAGETES LACERA.** Lower California. Quite bushy; leaves finely cut, very aromatic; flowers yellow, like small "marigolds," mostly in winter; 25c.

D TAMARIX KASPGARICA.

Turkestan. Feathery, bluish foliage; flowers intense pink in long panicles, appearing in late summer; sure to be hardy all over the Eastern States.

D Tamarix plumosa. Japan. Greener foliage; flowers of lighter rose color, in spring; 25c.

§**Tecoma australis.** See under Section VII.

§**Tecoma grandiflora.** See under Section VII.

§**Tecoma jasminoides.** See under Section VII.

§**Tecoma jasminoides alba magna.** See under Section VII.

§**Tecoma radicans.** See under Section VII.

**Tecoma Regiae Sabae*. See under Section VII.

**Tecoma Ricasoliana*. See under Section VII.

**Tecoma Thunbergi*. See under Section VII.

*TECOMA CAPENSIS.

South Africa. Almost a climber; foliage dark green, glossy; bears showy, orange scarlet panicles of flowers almost without interruption; 2 ft., 25c 3 ft., 75c.

**TECOMA MOLLIS*. South America. Grows tall; rich, slightly downy foliage; flower bright yellow, scentless, but lasting in water better than other kinds; 3-in. pots, 25c.

**TECOMA GARROCHA*. Argentina. New introduction; graceful foliage; flowers yellow; 3-in. pots, 50c.

**TECOMA SAMBUCIFOLIA*. Cuba, etc. Quite tall, very showy panicles of sweet scented, bright yellow flowers; 4-in. pots, 50c.

**Tecoma stans*. Mexico, etc. "Palo de arco" with narrower leaves and smaller flowers; 25c.

Teucrium fruticans. Southern Europe. Spreading and half trailing; leaves silvery white underneath; flower light blue; capital for dry places; 3-in. pots, 25c.

**THUNBERGIA NATALENSIS*. Natal. Not climbing and dwarf; flower large, light blue; 50c.

Toxicophloea spectabilis=*Acokanthera spectabilis*.

Tree alfalfa=*Medicago arborea*.

VERONICAS.

Most useful, dwarf growing shrubs, with neat foliage, and blooming very profusely. Suitable for growing in half shady corners and under trees, but doing well also in the open sun right on the coast. Color ranges from white to different shades of blue, also to crimson. The variegated forms are very effective also. Small, 3-in. pots, 10c; strong, in cans, 75c.

D *Viburnum opulus sterilis*. Europe. "Snow Ball;" blooms to perfection on our coast; strong, 50c.

Viburnum tinus. Southern Europe. Umbels of white flowers appearing almost all the year round; 50c and \$1.

Weigelia. Garden varieties; flowers white to pink; 50c.

VIGUIERA TOMENTOSA. Lower California. Tall and bushy; leaves silvery woolly; flower yellow, like small sunflowers, in corymbs, almost everblooming; 50c.

§*Wistaria sinensis* and varieties. See under Section VII.

SECTION VII.

CLIMBING AND TRAILING PLANTS.

*ABRUS PRECATORIUS.

India. Much talked of "weather plant," fast growing; flowers dull yellow; seeds bright scarlet, used for necklaces, etc.; 25c.

Acer circinatum. Oregon. "Vine Maple;" becomes a climber with age; leaves bright scarlet in the fall; strong, 75c.

**ALOE CILIARIS*. South Africa. Stems slender; leaves light green; flowers profuse, bright scarlet, keeping well for a long time; 25c.

**AMPELOPSIS CANTONIENSIS*. China. New introduction; pretty foliage, very finely cut; 50c and \$1.

Ampelopsis quinquefolia. Eastern Atlantic States. "Virginia Creeper;" self clinging, beautiful for its red leaves in the fall; 25c.

Ampelopsis tricuspidata. Japan. Curiously called "Boston Ivy;" self clinging, and here displaying the richest hues of copper and bronze, all through the summer; 25c.

*ANEMOPEGMA PURPUREUM.

Argentina. New introduction, clinging with tendrils, like *Bignonia Tweediana*; flowers rosy purple. 75c.

**Antigonon leptopus*. Mexico. "Rosa de montaña" and "San Miguelito;" exceedingly pretty for its bright pink flowers, in summer. 25c.

ASPARAGUS ACUTIFOLIUS. Southern Europe. Grows well in the driest places and suitable for rockeries. 25c and 50c.

*ASPARAGUS COMORENSIS.

Comore Islands. Similar to *A. plumosus nanus*, but growing faster and much taller; suitable for screens and arbors. Strong, 35c.

**ASPARAGUS DECUMBENS*. South Africa. Of a peculiar sea green color, drooping, not climbing; berries large, transparent, white. 25c.

***Asparagus plumosus nanus.** South Africa. The very popular "asparagus fern," invaluable as a house plant and for cutting. 25c.

***ASPARAGUS RACEMOSUS.** South Africa. Quite distinct; attains large size; its racemes of white flowers are also very conspicuous. 50c.

*ASPARAGUS SCANDENS DEFLEXUS

South Africa. Much finer and more graceful than the following. 25 and 50c.

Asparagus Sprengeri. South Africa. Very free growing; first-class for hanging baskets. Pots, 35c. Baskets, \$1.50.

***ASPARAGUS UMBELLATUS.** Canary Islands. Very fine leaved, light green color. 25c.

***ASPARAGUS VIRGATUS.** Natal. Remarkably elegant and feathery, of a peculiar habit. 25c.

Australian Pea—*Dolichos lignosus*.

****BAUHINIA HETEROPHYLLA.** Cuba. pretty foliage, copper colored when young; flowers light purple. 50c.

BIGNONIAS.

"Trumpet vines," as they are popularly called, together with the closely related Pithecocteniums and Tecomas, these are among our best climbers, and such a richness of different colors they offer, while they all have quite a long season of blooming.

Bignonia alba—*Pithecoctenium clematideum*.

Bignonia cherere—*Pithecoctenium 'buccinatorium'*.

***BIGNONIA CHAMBERLAYNI.** Brazil. Foliage rich and glossy; flowers large, canary yellow in drooping bunches. Very fine. \$1.

***BIGNONIA SPECIOSA.** River Plate. Leaves ovate, shining; flowers delicate mauve color; 3-in. pots, 25c.

Bignonia Tweediana. River Plate. Self clinging; pretty, minute foliage; large, shiny, golden yellow flowers; 2 ft., 25c.

Bignonia venusta. Brazil. One of the very best climbers; foliage emerald green; covered with a sheet of clear orange flowers from September to May. 3-in. pots, 25c.

Bignonia violacea—*B. speciosa*.

Boston Ivy—*Ampelopsis tricuspidata*.

* BOUGAINVILLEA LATERITIA.

Brazil. The most admired and truly most desirable of all Bougainvillesas on account of its brick red flowers, which harmonize so well with other colors. 5-in. pots 12 to 18 inches, \$5.

***Bougainvillea giabra Sanderiana.** Dwarfer and blooming quite young; flowers of a light magenta color. 35c.

Boussingaultia baselloides. Peru. Wrongly called "Madeira vine." Stems deciduous; leaves fleshy; flowers small, white, fragrant. 25c.

***BUDDEA MADAGASCARIENSIS.** Madagascar. A rank grower; leaves large, glossy green above and silvery white beneath; long trusses of chrome yellow flowers, in winter. 2 ft., 25c.

Campsidium—*Tecoma australis*.

***CANARINA CAMPANULA.** Canary Islands. Stems and leaves somewhat fleshy; large, bell-shaped, orange flowers. 50c.

Capparis spinosa. Southern Europe. Registered already under Section IV, but also worth growing for the sake of its fluffy, white and purple flowers; eminently suitable for rockeries. 25c.

***CEROPEGIA WOODII.** Natal. Very pretty for small hanging baskets, with its round, fleshy leaves and very curious flowers. 25c.

***Chlorododon Wythei.** Natal. Very vigorous; rich foliage; flowers curiously shaped, white and maroon color. 25c.

Cissus antarctica—*Vitis Baudiniana*.

Cissus incisa. Southern Mexico and Texas. A rank grower; fleshy, finely cut leaves; suitable for rockeries. 25c.

***Cissus rhombifolius.** Trinidad. Very graceful habit and foliage; first-class for hanging baskets.

Cissus quadrangularis—*Vitis quadrangularis*.

Cissus rutilans—*Vitis rutilans*.

CLEMATIS CAMPANIFLORA. Portugal. Covered with a profusion of bell-shaped, light blue flowers in early spring. Strong, balled, 75c.

Clematis coccinea. Texas.

Clematis crispa. Texas. Both deciduous; flowers fleshy, almost globular, cherry red in the first, violet in second; will stand much frost. 25c.

Clematis flammula. Southern Europe. Resembling *C. paniculata*; foliage brighter green; flowers shiny white, powerfully scented. 25c.

***CLEMATIS GRATA.** Himalaya. New introduction; very fast grower; leaves villous; flowers in large panicles, sweet scented, cream color. 50c.

Clematis paniculata. Japan. A great grower and bloomer; white flowers in large panicles, during summer. 25c.

****Clerodendron Balfouri.** Tropical Africa. Flowers white and scarlet, very pretty and very tender. 10-in., 35c.

CONVOLVULUS CANTABRICUS. Southern Europe. Wiry, silvery foliage; bright rose flowers opening well in full sun. 25c.

CONVOLVULUS ALTHAEOIDES. Southern Europe. More trailing, leaves mallow-shaped, looking like frosted; flowers bright rose. 25c.

CONVOLVULUS CALIFORNICUS. California. Our native "morning glory," in bloom almost all the year round; flowers large, white, flashed with pink; keeps remarkably well in water. 25c.

CONVOLVULUS MAURITANICUS.

Northern Africa. Spreads over the ground; nothing finer for rockeries or sunny borders, which it will brighten up with myriads of cobalt blue flowers, almost every day in the year. 10c; \$5 per 100.

DIOCLEA GLYCINOIDES. River Plate. Of moderate growth; leaves trifoliate; large, pea-shaped flowers in drooping bunches, bright scarlet. 50c.

***DOLICHANDRA CYNANCHOIDES.** South America. Wiry stems and leathery, finely cut foliage; flowers red, Bignonia like, quite curious. 25c and 50c.

***Dolichos lignosus.** India. Wrongly called "Australian pea;" a very vigorous grower; bears an immense number of pretty, pea-shaped, rosy purple flowers, mostly during the winter. 25c.

***DOLICHOS LIGNOSUS ALBUS.**

A pure white variety of the above, just introduced by us; first-class for rapidly covering fences, outbuildings, etc.; also invaluable for cutting; its flowers being delicately scented and lasting for a long time in water. 25c.

***FICUS QUERCIFOLIA.** India. Very remarkable for its dark green foliage, cut in lobes like that of most Oaks, and for the tiny, yellow "figs" at the axils of its leaves. \$1.

Ficus stipulata. China and Japan. Called also *F. repens*; self clinging; most useful for covering walls, etc.; bears smaller leaves on its barren stems; much larger on those bearing "figs," which are woody and not eatable. 15c, \$10 per 100.

Fuchsia procumbens. New Zealand. Of small size and trailing; quite different from other Fuchsias; small, red and yellow flowers; berries purple; very pretty for hanging baskets. 25c.

***GLORIOSA VIRESSENS.** Natal. Perennial. From a tuberous root; flowers large, very pretty, red and yellow. 25c.

German ivy = *Senecio mikanioides*.

Hedera helix. Europe. "Common" or "English ivy," self clinging; also invaluable for covering the ground under trees. 10c, \$5 per 100.

*** HIDALGOA WERCKLEI.**

Guatemala. "Climbing Dahlia;" stems wiry; fern like leaves; flowers scarlet, like small, single Dahlias; an exquisite plant. \$2.

Honeysuckle. See *Lonicera*.

***IPOMAEA ALBIVENIA.** Natal. A very vigorous grower; large, white flowers; just introduced. \$1.

***IPOMAEA AUREA.** Lower California. Woody, slender stems; leaves trifoliate tinged intense red when young; flowers bright golden yellow, over two inches across, opening flat; a splendid species. \$1.

***IPOMAEA HORSFALLIAE.** West Indies. One of the finest; rich, glossy foliage; flowers clear rose, in large bunches. \$1.

***Ipomaea Learii.** Ceylon. Flowers intense blue in the morning, changing to purple at night; very useful for quickly covering fences, waste places, etc. 10c; \$5 per 100.

***Ipomaea Mexicana.** Mexico. Also vigorous growing and suitable for same purposes; flowers purple. 10c.

***IPOMAEA OPERCULATA.** Paraguay. Leaves of large size, shining; flowers white, very large; just introduced. 50c.

IPOMAEA SINUATA. Southern Texas. Prettily cut foliage; flowers white. 25c.

***IPOMAEA TASTENSIS.** Lower California. Recently discovered; root tuberous; extra vigorous growing and thickly covered with bright green foliage; flowers over two inches diameter, pure white, with a long tube. \$1.

JASMINUMS. Jasmines.

All free growing, very desirable vines, not so much for the showiness of their white or yellow blossoms, but mostly for their exquisite perfume.

***Jasminum azoricum.** Madeira. Very dark green foliage; flowers snow white, in bunches, during summer. 1 ft., 25c.

***Jasminum grandiflorum.** India. "Catalanian Jasmine;" more vigorous and straggling, its highly fragrant flowers produced all the year round. 1 ft., 25c.

***Jasminum ligustrifolium.** South Africa. Foliage like the common "privet," flower white, in summer. 25c.

Jasminum officinale. Southern Europe. Very hardy, not much climbing; flowers rather small, but exceedingly sweet. 25c.

Jasminum nudiflorum. China. Trailing over the ground, and producing its yellow flowers as early as December; quite suitable for rockeries. 25c.

Jasminum revolutum. Himalaya. Tall growing, but hardly climbing; its bright yellow flowers produced in the greatest profusion, and literally covering the ground, almost all the year round. Small, 35c; 3 ft., \$1.

***JASMINUM SIMPLICIFOLIUM.** North Australia to New South Wales; climbing quite high; handsome foliage; long panicles of white, sweet scented flowers, in summer. 25c and 50c.

Jasminum Wallichianum—*J. revolutum*.

***KENNEDYA RUBICUNDA.** Queensland to Victoria. Leaves pubescent; flowers large, pea-shaped, dark red. 25c.

Kudzu vine—*Pueraria Thunbergiana*.

LARDIZABALA BITERNATA. Chile. Foliage quite remarkable; flowers small, white and purple, in bunches. \$1.

Lonicera japonica Halliana. Japan. The most generally grown "honeysuckle;" flowers white and yellow, very fragrant. Small, 10c; strong, balled, 35c.

LONICERA IMPLEXA. Italy. Almost ever-blooming; flowers rosy white; will thrive on cliffs overhanging the sea. 25c.

*LOTUS PELIORYNCHUS.

Canary Islands. "Pico paloma," from the appearance of its scarlet flowers, well set on its finely cut, sea green foliage. First-class for rockeries; also for borders, and for hanging baskets. Small, 10c; \$8 per 100.

MACFADYENA DENTATA. River Plate. Very hardy and fast growing; leaves deeply dentate; flowers large, yellow; similar to those of *Bignonia Tweediana*; newly introduced. \$1.

Mandevilla suaveolens. Chile. Deciduous; handsome foliage; flowers large, white, funnel-shaped, very fragrant. 2 ft., 25c.

Moon vine. See *Ipomoea*.

Morning glory. See *Ipomoea*.

MUHLENBECKIA CHILENSIS. Chile. More vigorous growing than the following; leaves larger, of a brighter green; makes very effective masses in a very short time. 25c.

Muhlenbeckia complexa. New Zealand. Also called *Coccoboa*, and "wire plant," of a dull green color; capital for covering hedges, embankments, etc.; flowers waxy white, quite small, much sought for by bees. 12 to 18 inches, 20c; \$10 per 100.

Myrsiphyllum asparagooides. South Africa. Commonly called "smilax;" so much used for florists' work. 10c; \$5 per 100.

Passiflora coerulea. River Plate. Very hardy and vigorous; flowers white, purple and blue. 25c.

****PASSIFLORA LAURIFOLIA.** West Indies. handsome, ovate, light green leaves; flowers red and violet, highly fragrant; fruits egg-shaped, brownish yellow. \$1.

*PASSIFLORA MANICATA.

Brazil. The "scarlet passion vine" so much admired at Santa Barbara for its dazzling flowers. 25c.

Passion vine. See *Passiflora* and *Tacsonia*.

Pelargonium peltatum. South Africa. "Ivy leaved geranium," best garden varieties; one of the most useful plants for our gardens. 10c; \$5 per 100.

***Phaseolus caracolla.** Peru. "Caracol" and "snail vine," from the curious shape of its fleshy, highly scented, light purple and yellow flowers. 25c.

***PHYSIANTHUS GRAVEOLENS.** Brazil, etc. Known also as *Schubertia grandiflora*; stems and leaves covered with yellowish down; flowers large, white, very fragrant. 25c.

Pink Tecoma—*Tecoma Ricasoliana*.

Piper futo-kadsura. Japan. Quite similar to the true Pepper, *PIPER NIGRUM*, but much hardier; suitable for rockeries and hanging baskets. 50c.

***PITHECOCTENIUM BUCCINATORIUM.** Mexico. Known also as *Bignonia kerere*, an extremely vigorous "trumpet vine," with luxuriant foliage and very showy red orange flowers. 50c.

*PITHECOCTENIUM CLEMATIDEUM

Uruguay and Argentina. Not less vigorous, but with lighter foliage; flowers pure white, fragrant, all the year. 25c and 50c.

PITHECOCTENIUM MURICATUM. Mexico. Deeper green foliage; flowers light yellow, mostly in summer. 25c.

PLUMBAGOS.

Plumbago capensis. South Africa.

Plumbago Capensis alba. First with flowers of the most delicate blue, second with snow white flowers; both first-class for effective massing of color, and unrivalled for their continuous blooming and drought resisting qualities. 25c and 75c.

PLUMBAGO COERULEA. Chile. Dwarf growing; flowers light blue in erect spikes. 25c.

Potato vine. See *Solanum*.

Pueraria Thunbergiana. Japan. "Kudzu vine;" deciduous; very vigorous grower, bearing immense leaves, and bunches of sweet scented purple flowers. 35c.

Rhoeo discolor. South Africa. More generally known as *Tradescantia*, and also under the queer name of "wandering Jew;" invaluable for jardinières and hanging baskets; will grow even in dark corners. 10c; \$5 per 100.

***RHYNCHOSIA MINIMA.** West Indies. Rapidly covering a great surface; flowers small, yellow, streaked red. 25c.

Rhynchospermum jasminoides = *Trachelospermum jasminoides*.

***Rosa gigantea.** Burmah. Only tropical rose known, and a true giant in its growth, its large, single, white flowers here produced almost through the whole winter. \$1.

ROSA MOSCHATA.

Himalaya. Extra vigorous; foliage with a bluish tinge; white, showy flowers, in long panicles, in April and May. 25c and 50c.

Rosa laevigata. China. "Cherokee Rose;" much prized for its glossy foliage and showy white flowers. 25c and up.

Rosa setigera. From Canada to Texas and Florida. "Prairie rose;" hardiest of all roses, and much prized for its exquisite light pink flowers. 35c.

Rosa Wichuriana. Japan. Exceedingly hardy; nothing better for covering embankments, etc.; does well in the poorest soil; flowers single, pure white. 25c.

Other Roses. See under Section IX.

***Russelia juncea.** Mexico. Stems arching, rush like, covered all through the year with tubular, scarlet flowers, first-rate for rock work and for hanging baskets. 10c and 25c.

***SEMELE ANDROGYNA.** Canary Islands. Looks like a gigantic "smilax" or like some of the tropical climbing Palms; of admirable scenic effect; small only. \$1.

***Senecio mikanioides.** South Africa. Curiously called "German ivy;" runs wild in many places; very pretty during the winter for its light green foliage and numberless tassels of clear yellow flowers. 25c.

***SERJANIA FUSCIFOLIA.** Paraguay. Foliage elegantly cut, and bronze colored when young; flowers white, sweet scented, in bunches. 35c.

Smilax aspera. Southern Europe. Prickly all over; leaves glossy, spotted white; flowers minute, white, succeeded by pretty bunches of shining red berries. 25c.

****SOLANDRA GRANDIFLORA.** Jamaica. Very large, creamy white, trumpet-shaped flowers, very showy. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.

SOLANUMS (POTATO VINES).

The following are certainly among the most floriferous and desirable "vines;" suitable also for training as standards, and make striking masses of color among shrubbery.

Solanum jasminoides. River Plate. Very fast growing and a very free bloomer; one of the best among white flowered climbers. 10c, 25c and 75c.

***Solanum Seaforthianum.** West Indies. Much resembling the preceding, but bearing sky blue flowers and scarlet berries. 25c.

***Solanum Wendlandi.** Guatemala. One of the most gorgeous climbers known, here covered all summer and autumn with immense trusses of large lavender blue flowers. 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c.

***Sollya heterophylla.** Tasmania. Willow like foliage; light blue, bell-shaped flowers in great profusion. 25c.

***Stephanotis floribunda.** Madagascar. A noble plant; leaves glossy; flowers in umbels, pure white, very fragrant. 50c.

***Stigmaphyllon ciliatum.** Brazil. Slender growing; leaves fringed; flowers very pretty, rich yellow, in shape of some Orchids. 35c.

***STIGMAPHYLLON LITORALE.** River Plate. Leaves larger, yellow green; flowers much like the preceding. 50c.

***Tacsonia exoniensis.** Garden hybrid.

***Tacsonia Jamesoni.** Ecuador.

***Tacsonia mollissima.** Ecuador. The first with crimson, second with cherry red, and third with light rose flowers, very similar in habit, and all very floriferous. 25c and 50c.

Tacsonias differ from Passifloras mostly in having a very long tube and an elongated fruit.

***Tecoma australis.** North Australia to Victoria. Known also as *Bignonia Manglesii* and *Campsidium filicifolium*; foliage glossy, in young plants finely cut like a fern, and gradually increasing in size, so to appear at last quite a different plant; flowers small, creamy, sprinkled with red, but very effective, coming in very large, feathery bunches. 25c and 50c.

Tecoma grandiflora. China. Deciduous; very showy, bright orange flowers in summer. 35c.

***Tecoma jasminoides.** Queensland and New South Wales. Leaves shining, dark green; flowers large, white or slightly tinged purple, with crimson throat; almost ever-blooming. 1 ft., 25c.

*TECOMA JASMINOIDES ALBA MAGNA.

A pure white variety of the preceding; more floriferous and preferable to it. 50c.

Tecoma McKenni—*Tecoma Ricasoliana*.

Tecoma radicans. Pennsylvania to Texas and Florida. "Trumpet creeper;" deciduous and self clinging like ivy; flowers tubular, orange scarlet, quite showy, in summer. 25c.

*TECOMA REGINAE SABAE.

Rhodesia. Exceedingly vigorous; leaves very light green, most finely cut; flowers three inches across, rosy crimson, all beset with silky hairs inside, delicately scented, and opening in succession on terminal panicles of 90 or more. A first-class novelty which blooms incessantly from October to April. \$1.

***Tecoma Ricasoliana**. South Africa. Foliage similar to the above, but not so finely cut and of darker green color; flowers smaller and more tubular; rosy pink, scentless, in very showy terminal panicles; blooms only in summer. 25 and 50c.

Tecoma Thunbergi. Japan. For many years grown at Santa Barbara under the wrong name of *T. grandiflora*; deciduous also, but growing much taller; flowers quite similar, of a bloody red color, in summer. 25c.

***Thunbergia grandiflora**. India. A noble vine; leaves broad, light green; very large flowers of the loveliest sky blue color. 50c.

Thunbergia Harrisii—*T. grandiflora*.

THUNBERGIA MYSORENSIS. Mysore, India. Leaves leathery, dark green; flowers in long drooping bunches, yellow and scarlet, exceedingly showy; a winter bloomer. \$2.

TRACHELOSPERMUM JASMINOIDES.

China. More generally known as *Rhynchospermum jasminoides*; handsome dark green foliage; highly fragrant white flowers in spring and summer. 25c.

Tradescantia, see *Rhoeo discolor*.

Tropaeolum. Best garden varieties; although strictly herbaceous, the common "nasturtium" must be registered here, having become half woody and run wild in southern California; a splendid and inexpensive decoration of waste places and rubbish heaps. Best raised from seed, except some very pretty extra double varieties, which must be raised from cuttings.

Trumpet vine. See *Bignonia*, *Pithecoctenium* and *Tecoma*.

Vinca major. Southern Europe, and its variety with variegated leaves, curiously called "myrtle" in this country. One of the most useful plants we have for borders, rockeries, hanging baskets, window boxes, etc.; the large blue flowers are also very attractive. 10c; \$5 per 100.

***VITIS BAUDINIANA**. Queensland and New South Wales. Known also under the name of *Cissus antarctica*; very vigorous, glossy foliage, suitable to cover rocks, walls, etc. 35c.

Vitis Cantoniensis—*Ampelopsis Cantonensis*.

*VITIS CAPENSIS.

South Africa. Roots tuberous, of very large size, suitable for cattle fodder; stems woody, extra vigorous; leaves persistent, eight inches across, glossy above; new growth clothed with fulvous tomentum; nothing better for arbors and pergolas. 3-in. pots, \$1.

***VITIS PTEROPODA**. South Africa. Known also as *V. gongylodes*, Brazil; very curious and interesting for its winged and hoary stems and leaves, and queer woody bulbils tipping its long running shoots. 50c.

***VITIS QUADRANGULARIS**. Natal. Four cornered, succulent stems, almost leafless, very queer. 50c.

***VITIS RUTILANS**. Argentina. Quite remarkable for its fleshy, shining leaves and for crimson colored adventitious roots which spring from the axils of the leaves and find their way to the ground; 50c.

Wandering Jew. See *Rhoeo discolor*.

WISTARIAS.

Although deciduous for 6 or 8 weeks, these magnificent climbers ought to find place in every California garden; nothing compares with them when they burst out in bloom in the very early spring, while scattered bunches of flowers appear also during the summer months.

Wistaria Chinensis. China. Known also as *Glycine sinensis*; blooming to perfection and quite early in Southern California; a great favorite. 50c and \$1.

Wistaria Chinensis alba. A pure white variety, very much admired. 3 ft., \$1.

Wistaria brachybotrys. Japan Dwarfer growing, and with more compact racemes of purple flowers. 3 ft., \$1.

Wistaria multiflora. Japan. Flowers of two shades of lilac, more loosely set, in bunches, 2 to 3 ft. long, \$1.

SECTION VIII.

BULBOUS, TUBEROUS AND PERENNIAL HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

Acanthus mollis latifolius. Portugal.

Acanthus spinosus. Southern Europe. The classic Acanthus: first with broader and brighter green leaves; second spiny; both very decorative for their foliage and huge spikes of flowers. 25c.

Agapanthus umbellatus. South Africa. "African lily," makes large clumps of channelled leaves, crowned by large umbels of blue flowers. 10c and 25c.

Agathaea coelestis. South Africa. Daisy like flower of the most exquisite blue color. 25c.

**Alpinia nutans.* See under Section III.

Alstroemeria aurantiaca. Chile.

Alstroemeria ligtu. Brazil.

Alstroemeria psittacina. Mexico. All bulbous and making large clumps in a short time; tall heads of orange, red and purple flowers in summer.

Althaea officinalis. Dalmatia, Greece, etc. Showy, lemon yellow flowers, fine for cutting. 25c.

AMARYLLIS BELLADONA.

Cape of Good Hope. Flowers bright rose, delightfully scented, in summer. 25c.; \$15 per 100.

Anemopsis Californica. California. "Yerba mansa;" flowers accompanied by showy, white bracts; good for wet places. 25c.; \$10 per 100.

Anemone japonica. Japan. Large, rose colored flowers in autumn. 15c.

Antholyza aethiopica. South Africa. Of striking effect for its broad, bright green leaves in winter; flowers orange red, in long panicles. 10c.; \$5 per 100.

**Aquilegia.* "Columbine," best garden varieties. 5c and 10c.

ARISTEA ECKLONI. South Africa. Makes large tufts; spikes of bright blue flowers. 25c.; \$15 per 100.

ARTHROPODIUM CIRRHATUM. New Zealand. broad, handsome foliage; tall panicles of white flowers. 25c.

Armeria maritima. Southern Europe. In this country called "thrift" and "sea pink." Pretty for low borders and rockeries. 10c.; \$5 per 100.

ASPHODELINE TAURICA. Asia Minor, etc. Leaves all radical, glaucous, flowers white in dense panicles. 25c.

BEGONIAS.

Very few plants will rival with these for the adornment of gardens, and for so many different purposes. From the very dwarf, eminently suitable for borders and bedding out, through the tuberous ones, so much improved in late years and offering every conceivable shade of color, except blue, to the shrubby and half climbing kinds, they afford an immense variety of forms and colors; and all of them appear to be quite at home in Southern California. Half shade and plenty of moisture will suit them better, but they also hold their own quite remarkably, right in the sun, and with little water.

We can at present furnish the following:

(a) Dwarf for borders.

Semperflorens, rosy white; 10c; \$5 per 100.

Semperflorens, pink and red; 10c; \$5 per 100.

Semperflorens, pink; 10c; \$5 per 100.

Vesuve, deep red. 15c; \$8 per 100.

(b) Tuberous and dwarf, half shrubby; *Weltoniensis*, clear rose. 10c.

Floribunda, light pink. 20c.

Rubella, very large leaves, bright rose; 25c.

Argenteo guttata, leaves blotched, flowers white. 10c.

Digwelliana, scarlet. 25c.

Odorata alba, white, rose scented. 10c.

Odorata rosea, pink, rose scented.

(c) Shrubby and half climbing.

Rubra, rosy crimson. 25c.

Catalina, pink. 25c.

Fuchsoides, pink and scarlet. 10c.

For Begonias with decorative foliage, see under Section III.

Belladona lily. See Amaryllis Belladonna.

Bellis perennis. Europe. "Common daisy," fine for low borders and lawns. Assorted, \$5 per 100.

Bloomeria aurea. California. One of our prettiest flowering bulbs; flowers in large umbels, golden yellow, lasting wonderfully well in water. 10c; \$5 per 100.

BRODIAEAS.

The different California species, ranging in color from pure white to different shades of purplish blue and to scarlet; well worth growing in gardens and easy to bloom. 10c; \$5 per 100.

Calla lily. See *Richardia*.

CAMPANULA GARGANICA. Southern Italy. A perfect gem, suitable for small rockeries, and hanging baskets, tiny, sky blue, bell-shaped flowers. 25c.

CANNAS.

For boldness of foliage and brightness of flowers, nothing more effective and more durable for tropical gardening; not less suitable for Italian or formal style. Leaves vary from light green to deep copper color, and flowers from almost pure white to numberless shades of red and yellow. Best varieties, 10c; \$5 per 100.

CARNATIONS.

No garden, large or small, can be without this very popular flower which grows so well and is so highly perfumed on our coast. Best garden varieties, all colors, 75c per dozen; \$5 per 100.

Centranthus ruber and C. r. albus. Southern Europe. Pink and white flowers "Valerian," first-class for large rockeries; also thriving on top of old walls. 10c; \$5 per 100.

Cerastium tomentosum. Southern Europe. Low and creeping, leaves greyish, woolly, flowers white; much used for low borders and rockeries. 10c; \$5 per 100.

Chlidanthus fragrans. Peru. Bulbous, foliage like grass; large, bright yellow, deliciously scented flowers, in umbels. 15c; \$10 per 100.

Chlorogalum pomeridianum. California. Our native "amole" or "soap root," opening its tiny white stars in the afternoon; quite effective for rockeries, etc. 10c; \$5 per 100.

Chrysanthemum frutescens. Canary Islands. The so called "Paris daisy," and "Marguerite," both white and light yellow. Nothing easier to grow, and nothing better for obtaining large masses of color very quickly, and almost ever-blooming. 10c; \$5 per 100.

Chrysanthemum hybridum. The very popular "Shasta daisy," its deep green foliage setting out admirably its enormous white flowers. 15c; \$10 per 100.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Of this universally favored flower we can furnish the choicest varieties, in due season, at 15c each, and \$10 per 100.

Cineraria maritima. Southern Europe. Silvery white feathery leaves; large umbels of bright yellow flowers. 15c; \$10 per 100.

Convallaria japonica = *Ophiopogon Japonicus*.

Cotyledon edulis. San Diego County.

Cotyledon lanceolata. Southern California.

Cotyledon laxa. Santa Cruz Islands, etc. Three native species of *Echeveria* or "Hen and chicken plant," as they are commonly called, very pretty and suitable for rockeries. 15c; \$10 per 100.

CRINUMS.

Often going under the name of "lilies," while they are quite distinct; with generally tropical looking leaves, and umbels of large, fragrant flowers, from pure white to light pink. Very floriferous if liberally treated.

***Crinum giganteum.** West Africa. Makes a short stem; flowers white, not very large; 50c.

Crinum longifolium. Cape of Good Hope. The hardest kind; flowers light purplish; the pure white variety is prettier. 25c.

***CRINUM LATIFOLIUM.** Angola. Flowers white, tinged red. 50c.

***Crinum Moorei.** South Africa. Flowers very large, soft pink color. 50c.

***CRINUM YEMENSE.** Arabia. Enormous, white flowers delightfully fragrant. 75c.

***Crinum zeylanicum.** Ceylon. Builds a short trunk; flowers in very large umbels, striped white and pink. \$1.

CYCLAMENS.

Quite favorite plants for growing in pots, but also blooming to perfection with us in open ground. Best garden varieties, 25c and 50c according to size.

CUPHEA MICROPETALA. Mexico. Quickly making large tufts; flowers red and yellow almost everblooming. 25c.

Curcuma albiflora. Ceylon. By some called "Queen lily;" bulbous; leaves very broad; compact spikes of fleshy, white flowers, beautifully tinged with pink and yellow. 25c.

DAHLIAS.

Unrivalled for summer blooming and for decoration of large vases, etc., these very popular flowers which offer such an immense variety of shapes and of colors, will have a very long period of blooming on our coast, provided they are allowed very rich soil and plenty of moisture. Best garden varieties in all colors. 15c; \$10 per 100.

***Dahlia arborea.** Mexico. 25c.

***Dahlia imperialis.** Mexico. 25c. "Tree Dahlias;" these, and especially the first are somewhat woody, and very showy for their open, lily-like flowers, white, blotched crimson in the second, lavender purple in the first.

Daisy. Australian, or Mexican = *Erigeron mucronatum*.

Daisy. Barberton, or Transvaal = Gerbera Jamesoni.

Daisy. Common or English = Bellis perennis.

Daisy. Paris = Chrysanthemum frutescens.

Daisy. Shasta = Chrysanthemum hybridum.

Datura meteloides. California. "Tolguacha;" capital for sandy washes and waste places. 25c.

Day lily = Hemerocallis.

Dianthus. See Carnations.

Digitalis. "Fox gloves;" all shades from pure white to deep crimson purple, first rate for half shady borders; best garden varieties. 10c; \$5 per 100.

DIPLARRHENA MORAEA. Australia. Flowers white like an Iris, in long spikes. 25c.

Dodecatheon meadia. California, etc. Our native and exquisitely pretty "shooting star," affecting slopes exposed to the north. 10c; \$5 per 100.

ECHIUM FASTUOSUM. Canary Islands.

ECHIUM SIMPLEX. Canary Islands. Both with bold, hirsute foliage, first much branched, each shoot ending in a huge spike of dark blue flowers; the second throwing up a single massive spike of white flowers several feet high; both capital for large rockeries and dry slopes. Pot grown, 25c.

ELYMUS CONDENSATUS. California, etc. Our native "cariso;" a deep green, broad leaved, tall growing grass, quite effective in large clumps. 15c; \$5 per 100.

***Eucharis Amazonica.** Tropical America. "Amazon lily," its clusters of very large, pure white, highly scented flowers making it one of the most desirable bulbous plants to grow. Must be sheltered from cold wind, and somewhat also from bright sun. 25c.

Festuca glauca. Southern Europe, etc. Makes very low tufts of light bluish thread-like leaves; a grass much used for borders, and standing well drought and cold. \$5 per 100.

Francoa ramosa. Chile.

Francoa sonchifolia. Chile. Both bearing tall spikes of very pretty, pink and white flowers in summer. Will prefer partial shade. 25c.

Freesia refracta alba. South Africa. The very popular Freesia, perhaps the sweetest scented of all bulbous plants; now quite naturalized in Southern California. \$5 per 1000.

Gazania splendens. South Africa. Unsurpassed for low borders or for carpeting slopes, on account of the dazzlingness of its large, brilliant orange flowers. \$5 per 100.

GERBERA JAMESONI.

The "Barberton" or "Trasvaal daisy" so much admired for its long stemmed, large, brick orange flowers; first-class also for cutting. 25c.

Geum coccineum. Chile. Very pretty, slender stemmed, orange scarlet flowers, in half shade. 25c.

Ginger. See Hedychium; also Alpinia.

Golden eggs = Oenothera ovata.

Golden glow = Rudbeckia laciniata.

GRINDELIA ROBUSTA. California.

GRINDELIA ROBUSTA. var. **RIGIDA.** California. Both literally everblooming and looking like small "sunflowers;" first growing along creeks and in the shade; the second preferring dry, sunny exposure; both interesting also medicinally. 25c.; \$10 per 100.

HEDYCHIUMS. Ginger Plants.

Their common name from the gingerly taste of their roots, which however are not the source of the "ginger" of commerce. All very free growers with tropical looking foliage, and showy flowers, generally very fragrant, and lasting a long time in water.

***HEDYCHIUM CARNEUM.** Bengal. Flower flesh colored, 25c.

***HEDYCHIUM COCCINEUM.** Nepal. Flowers bright crimson. 25c.

***Hedychium coronarium.** India. Flowers pure white. 25c.

***Hedychium Gardnerianum.** Nepal. Flower orange yellow.

Hemerocallis flava. Europe. "Day lily," large canary yellow flowers delightfully scented, almost all the year round, if allowed plenty of water. 25c.

HEMEROCALLIS AURANTIACA MAJOR.

Of recent introduction from Japan, with richer, ornamental foliage and much larger flowers, shape of a lily, of the brightest orange color, and opening well in water. 25c; \$15 per 100.

HERBERTIA PLATENSIS.

Uruguay. Sword-shaped leaves of light bluish green color, exquisite, porcelain blue flowers on tall spikes, during at least eight months in the year. 25c.

Hibiscus moscheutos. New Jersey. Perennial, about three feet high, with very large, pure white flowers, having a bright "crimson eye," under which name it is popularly known; must have plenty of water. 25c.

HIPPEASTRUMS. Amaryllis.

Often known also under the name of "lilies" with whom they have no relation whatever; bulbous, with dark green, channelled leaves, and quite brilliant flowers of different shades of scarlet, often striped with white or lighter red.

**Hippeastrum aulicum*. Brazil. Flowers very large, bright scarlet, mostly in summer. 50c.

Hippeastrum Johnsoni. Garden hybrid; flowers somewhat smaller, in spring. 25c.

HIPPEASTRUM MINIATUM. Peru, etc. Flowers of the brightest vermillion color. \$1.

HOMERIA COLLINA. Cape Colony. Bulbous, grass like leaves, bright orange flowers, mostly in summer. 25c.

Hosackia glabra. Our native, broom-like kind, very pretty for its numberless, tiny, red and yellow flowers. 25c.

HYMENOCALLIS. Spider Lilies.

Owing their common name to the appearance of their flowers. All are very free bloomers, and will rapidly make large clumps.

**Hymenocallis calathina*. Peru. Broader foliage and showy white flowers, larger than the others. 25c.

**Hymenocallis caribaea*. Increasing faster; flowers white, quite spider shaped. 25c.; \$10 per 100.

***HYMENOCALLIS GLAUCA**. Mexico. Newly introduced, leaves, broad, glaucous, flowers white, of large size. 50c.

**Imantophyllum miniatum*. South Africa. roots fleshy; leaves persistent, deep green; flowers in very large umbels of the brightest orange color; will do better in partial shade. 25c to \$1.

**Impatiens Sultani*. Zanzibar. Dwarf and entirely covered with rosy crimson flowers, much used for borders, also for jardinières and window decoration. 25c.

IRISES. Flags.

Hardly any among perennial plants will compete with these very free growing and very free blooming plants, and none are more accomodating and require less care. Some of them will bloom perfectly in the driest places, a few are instead regular "bog plants;" all have showy flowers which will open well in water.

IRIS AUREA. Himalaya. Tall growing, very large, totally yellow flowers; likes moisture. 25c.

IRIS CRETENSIS and I. CRETENSIS ALBA. Crete and Greece. Known also as *I. stylosa*; flowers large, light blue in the first, pure white in the second, and produced with the greatest profusion from October all through the winter. They are delicately scented, and exquisite for cutting. 25c.

***IRIS DELAVAYI**. Yunnan, China. Tall growing, flowers of a beautiful violet, blotched white.

Iris Florentina. Italy.

Iris Germanica. Central and Southern Europe. First with pure white, second with blue flowers, both yielding the well-known "orris root." Best garden varieties, in all colors, assorted, 15c; \$10 per 100.

Iris laevigata. Japan. Also known as *I. Kaempferii*, to be grown right in the water. Best imported varieties, 25c.

IRIS MADONNA. Arabia. A very free bloomer for dry places; flowers deep blue. 25c.

IRIS MONNIERI. Rhodes and Crete. Flowers bright lemon yellow; prefers moisture. 25c.

IRIS NOTHA. Caucasus to Kashmir. Very tall, flowers white and yellow; stands well drought. 25c.

Iris pallida. Italy, etc. Flowers light violet and yellow, orange scented. 25c.

Iris pseudo acorus variegata. Europe. Leaves heavily striped white; flowers bright yellow, does best in water. 25c.

Iris pumila. Southern Europe. Only a few inches high, makes pretty borders; flowers vary from light yellow to deep violet. 15c; \$10 per 100.

Iris Sibirica. From Central Europe to Siberia. Flowers bright lilac blue. 25c.

Iris xiphium. Southern Europe. The very popular "Spanish Iris," so much prized for cutting; best varieties, all colors, 10c; \$5 per 100.

Isolepis gracilis. See *Scirpus riparius*.

Juncus zebrinus. See *Scirpus Tabernaemontani variegatus*.

KNIPHOFIAS. Tritomas.

The so-called "red poker plants" so much improved of late years, and being of highly picturesque effect for their bold, fiery red to orange yellow spikes, not particular about soil, and all very free growers.

Kniphofia aloides. The original type. 10c; \$5 per 100.

KNIPHOFIA COMOSA. Abyssinia. Dwarfer; flowers yellow with red stamens. 25c.

KNIPHOFIA NOBILIS. South Africa. Tallest growing and most showy of all. 25c; \$15 per 100.

KNIPHOFIA RUFA. South Africa. Very fine leaves, scapes very slender; flowers lemon yellow to coral red. 25c.

KNIPHOFIA TYSONI. South Africa. Leaves dark bluish green; flowers scarlet. 25c.

Lapeyrousea cruenta. South Africa. Also

called Anomatheca, and by some "scarlet Freesia," to which it is very much alike, except in color, and in being scentless. 25c.

Leucojum vernum. Europe. "Spring snow flake" very pretty white nodding flowers, tipped green, much prized for cutting, in winter. 10c; \$5 per 100.

LIPPIA REPENS.

Island of Corsica, etc. One of our most valuable introductions, being the best substitute for lawn grass. Thrives in any soil, no matter how poor. Rapidly covers the ground with a very dense matting. The more trodden upon the better it grows. Takes ten times less water than any lawn. Needs no mowing. Covered in summer with tiny pale lilac flowers. Has proved an exceptional success in California, Arizona, Mexico, Australia and Persia where it was introduced by us. Sold in sods, at 25c per square foot.

Marguerite, white and Marguerite, yellow.
See **CHRYSANTHEMUM FRUTESCENS.**

***MARICA COERULEA.** Tropical America. Broad, tropical looking foliage; flowers large, Iris like, bright blue color. 50c.

***MARICA GRACILIS.** Mexico to Brazil. Dwarfer growing and making dark green tufts; flowers smaller, white veined yellow and blue. 25c; \$15 per 100.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUMS (ICE PLANTS). Taking their popular name from an annual kind, *M. crystallinum*, very rarely seen in California, these are all natives of South Africa, and all are really invaluable plants for bordering, covering slopes, waste grounds, etc., their brilliant flowers opening better in the bright sunshine. Will stand any amount of drought, but only a few degrees of cold. Rooted cuttings, \$5 per 100; unrooted cuttings, \$1 per 100.

***Mesembryanthemum acinaciforme.**

***Mesembryanthemum aequilaterale.** Both quite extensive trailers with thick, fleshy leaves; flowers very large, bright magenta in the first, light yellow in the second.

***MESEMBRYANTHEMUM AURANTIACUM.** Flowers bright orange color.

***MESEMBRYANTHEMUM AUREUM.** Flowers sulphur yellow.

***MESEMBRYANTHEMUM BLANDUM.** Flowers white, slightly tinged with pink; all of them dwarf and bushy, not trailing.

***Mesembryanthemum floribundum.** Very low and thickly carpeting the ground; myriads of tiny, rosy lilac flowers.

***MESEMBRYANTHEMUM MUTABILE.** Low and compact, makes fine masses of rich copper color of different shades.

***MESEMBRYANTHEMUM SPECTABILE.** Much like *M. blandum*, but flowers of the most dazzling magenta color.

MIMULUS GLUTINOSUS, var BRACHYPUS. Our Santa Barbara "monkey flower," for many months in the year covered with large, buff salmon flowers, keeping very well in water. 25c.

Montbretia crocosmiaeflora. South Africa. For making tall borders or large clumps of feathery orange color during the summer months, this is quite unsurpassed. 10c; \$5 per 100.

MIRABILIS CALIFORNICA. Our very pretty, native "four o'clock" which brightens up the driest and rockiest slopes with its pretty, purplish crimson flowers, all through the winter. 25c.

MUSA COCCINEA.

Cochinchina; a dwarf Banana, only a few feet high; bracts accompanying its flowers dazzling scarlet, like those of Poinsettias. \$1.

Myosotis. The very popular "forget-me-not," in best varieties. \$5 per 100.

Oenothera cheiranthifolia. California. Our native "evening primrose," creeping on the beach sand and covered with bright yellow flowers. 25c.

Oenothera ovata. San Francisco to Monterey. "Golden eggs," from its bunches of large golden yellow flowers nestling in the grass; fine for low borders or for scattering on lawns. 10c; \$5 per 100.

Oenothera rosea. Mexico. "Mexican primrose," trailing over the ground; flowers quite large, of the brightest rose color. 10c; \$5 per 100.

OPHIOPOGON JAPONICUS.

Japan and Northern China. Called also *Cónvallaria japonica*, and in France "herbe aux Turquoises," from the bright blue color of its shining berries. Grows in very thick clumps of linear, dark green leaves, not over two feet high, and is used quite extensively in Southern France and in Italy to make borders which never need any clipping, to carpet bare spaces under trees where no grass will grow; also to make lawns which retain their dark green color all the year round, without hardly any water (on which however one cannot walk). Sure to become a great favorite in California when more generally known. 15c; \$10 per 100.

Othonna crassifolia. South Africa. Succulent and trailing; minute, yellow flowers; pretty for low borders and for carpeting; also for hanging baskets. 10c; \$5 per 100.

Oxalis cernua. South Africa. 10c; \$5 per 100.

Oxalis Deppei. Mexico. 10c; \$5 per 100.

Oxalis purpurea. South Africa. 10c; \$5 per 100; first taller growing, canary yellow flowers; second dwarfer, deep pink flowers; third not over three inches high, a perfect gem for its large, bright rose flowers well set out by the emerald green of its trifoliate leaves. All first-class for borders and thriving everywhere.

Pancratium maritimum. Southern Europe. Bulbous: bluish leaves; flowers pure white, very fragrant, lasting a long time in water, will thrive right on the sea sand, but also in any other kind of soil. 10c; \$5 per 100.

PENSTEMONS.

Very useful plants for their ceaseless blooming and wide range of color, from snow white to deep red and purple; also first-class for cutting; best garden varieties. 10c; \$5 per 100.

Plumbago Larpentae. China. Low and creeping, not climbing; flowers brilliant indigo blue; thrives in any kind of soil. 25c.

Pennisetum Ruppelianum. Abyssinia. A wiry leaved grass, bearing without intermission a profusion of reddish, feathery plumes. 25c.

Red poker plant. See Kniphofia.

RICHARDIAS. Callas.

All of them from South Africa, the first known, *R. africana*, or "Calla lily" one of the most popular plants and quite naturalized in California, where it attains dimensions never reached in its native country. Nothing like it for making large masses of white, all through the winter. 10c; \$5 per 100.

Richardia albo-maculata. "Spotted calla" smaller, yellowish flowers; mostly prized as house plant. 10c; \$5 per 100.

***Richardia Elliottiana.** "Golden calla;" flowers intense yellow with a purple throat. 50c.

***RICHARDIA NELSONI.** Flowers lemon yellow, purple throated. 50c.

***Richardia Rehmanni.** Flowers pinkish red. 50c.

ROMNEYA COULTERI.

Our Southern California "Matilija poppy," handsomest of the handsomest among the floral wealthies of California. No garden can be without it, but, for small grounds it must be remembered that it spreads quite extensively. Not particular about soil; finest to be seen on sandy washes. Will stand much more cold than it is generally supposed, and, with slight protection, it can be grown in most of the Eastern Atlantic States. Its immense, sweet scented, snow white flowers will open for months in succession, and keep well in water. Pot grown, \$1.

Rudbeckia laciniata. From Canada to Florida. The double flowered form known in gardens as "golden glow;" quite a striking plant for its bold appearance, and tall panicles of golden flower heads. 10c; \$5 per 100.

Santolina chamaecyparissus. Southern Europe. "Lavender cotton," much used for low borders; greyish silvery all over; tiny yellow flowers. \$5 per 100.

SAPONARIA OCIMOIDES SPLENDENS. Southern Europe. Newly introduced; capital for rockeries and dry places which it will carpet with a lovely sheet of clear rose flowers; 25c.

Scirpus riparius. From California southwards. The correct name for the plant generally known as *Isolepis gracilis*, making the prettiest low tufts of silky, emerald green, much used for aquariums, jardinieres, also for borders in shady places; 10c; \$5 per 100.

Scirpus Tabernaemontani variegatus. Japan etc., more commonly known as *Juncus zebrinus* and "porcupine plant;" very curious for its upright cylindrical leaves of deep green color, transversely banded with yellow rings, like a porcupine quill. Suitable for ponds, large aquariums, etc., 25c.

Sisyrinchium bellum. Our native "blue eyed grass;" quite common, but well worth planting in gardens for the bright effect of its numberless blue flowers, opening in bright sunshine. Grows in any kind of soil, and, if watered, will go on blooming all the year round. 10c; \$5 per 100.

Snow Flake. See *Leucojum vernum*.

* STATICE ARBOREA.

Canary Islands. Much planted at Santa Barbara, and very showy for its broad, wavy, bright green leaves, and immense heads of blue flowers, which will last for weeks after cutting, like the so-called "cape flowers;" 15c; \$10 per 100.

SOLIDAGO CALIFORNICA. Our native "golden rod" is also well worth planting in gardens, and will make the prettiest effect if associated with the "blue eyed grass;" its gray foliage and plump panicles of yellow flowers harmonizing splendidly together. 15c; \$10 per 100.

* STRELITZIA REGINAE.

South Africa. Few plants are more admired than the "bird of Paradise flower," so called from its curious shape of a bird head and beak; brightly colored intense yellow and sky blue. Almost everblooming here; flowers last a long time after cut and can be shipped at great distance. Strong plants only; \$2.50.

TANACETUM BALSAMITA. Asia Minor. "Costmary" and "erba Santa Maria" in Italy, where it is much prized for the delightful scent of its leaves; 25c.

Triteleia uniflora. Argentina. "Spring star flower;" makes the prettiest borders in early spring with its star-shaped, snow white flowers; 10c; 5 per 100.

Tritoma = Kniphofia.

VERBENAS.

To carpet the ground or for making bright colored borders, the very popular Verbenas are quite unrivaled. Best garden varieties, all colors, \$5 per \$100.

VIOLAS. Violets.

These deservedly popular plants grow to perfection on our coast and their period of blooming covers the greatest part of the year. Best garden varieties, single and double, \$5 per 100.

Vittadinia australis. See *Erigeron mucronatum*.

WATSONIAS.

Very free growing and much admired bulbous plants; on account of their tall panicles of long lasting flowers.

Watsonia angusta. South Africa. Light vermillion flowers; 25c; \$20 per 100.

Watsonia Ardernei. South Africa. Flower snow white, sometimes slightly tinged lavender; 25c; \$20 per 100.

Zauschneria Californica. Our native "California Fuchsia" which brightens up waysides and dry slopes, with its pretty scarlet flowers; 10c; \$5 per 100.

Zephyranthes candida. River Plate. Flowers pure white; 10c; \$5 per 100.

ZEPHYRANTHES LINDLEYANA. Mexico. Newly introduced; flowers bright crimson; 50c.

Zephyranthes rosea. Cuba, etc. Flowers light rose; 10c; \$5 per 100. Commonly called "zephyr flower" and "fairy lily" and making quite exquisite borders when in bloom.

SECTION IX.

CHOICE ROSES.

All leading varieties furnished in season at lowest prices. Lists furnished on application.

SECTION X.

FERNS IN VARIETY.

Detailed list and prices furnished on application.

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ERRATA.

On page 1, line 8, for "Sartorli," read Sartorii.
On page 5, line 44, for "Glaugescens," read Glaucescens.
On page 9, line 1, for "Ense," read Ensete.
On page 10, line 10, for "Anthosoma," read Xanthosoma.
On page 17, line 53, for "Fretusa," read F. retusa.
On page 22, line 24, for "Grandifloria," read Grandiflora.
On page 25, line 2, for "In pretentious, etc.," read In pretentious gardens, or in very humble 'yards,' in the shade or in the sun, in 'adobe,' etc.
On page 29, line 39, for "Kaspgarica," read Kashgarica.
On page 30, line 32, for "Anemoapegma," read Anemopaegma.
On page 40, line 19, "Musa," read **Musa.

Landscape Work

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1. A plat of the lot showing its dimensions; also location, dimension, color and style of house and outbuildings.
2. Direction of vistas to be preserved.
3. Location of objectionable features to be screened out.
4. Plant and color scheme preferred.
5. Treatment, modest and quiet, or else bright and showy.
6. Limit of expense, specifying if cheap, good, or first-class job is desired.

A remittance of Ten Dollars should accompany such request, this charge to be refunded on first order of plants of not under Fifty Dollars.

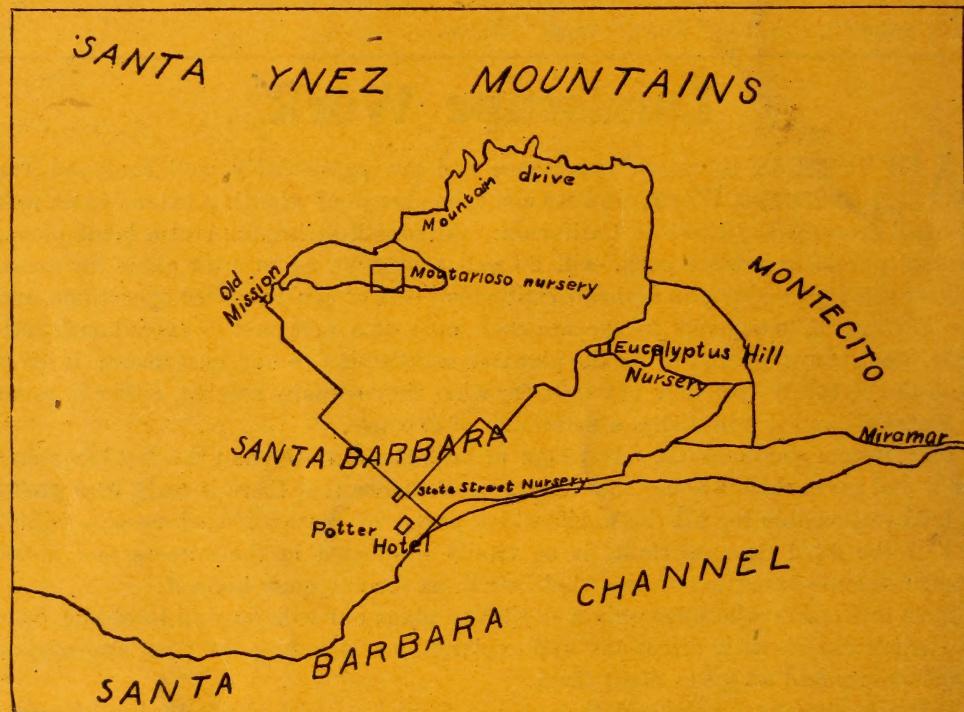
We employ competent men for every branch of the business, as grading, road making, stone work, pipe work, terracing and cement work. By entrusting the whole work to us the customer is spared the annoyance of having to examine and audit numerous small bills.

Guide to the Grounds

OF THE

Southern California Acclimatizing Association

Santa Barbara, California



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